

MASON'S



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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 "	" " " " " "
9.00 "	" " " " " "
10.00 "	" " " " " "
11.00 "	" " " " " "
12.00 noon	" " " " " "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " "
2.00 "	" " " " " "
3.00 "	" " " " " "
4.00 "	" " " " " "
5.00 "	" " " " " "

NIGHT CARS.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 "	" " " " " "
11.30 "	" " " " " "
12.00 noon	" " " " " "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " "
2.00 "	" " " " " "
3.00 "	" " " " " "
4.00 "	" " " " " "
5.00 "	" " " " " "

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compro Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Express	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through Express	No. 15 Local
CANTON (Tai Shei Tau)	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.55
Shen Chai	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.55	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.20	arr. 8.30	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.05
Shen Chai	dep. 7.50	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.10
Shen Chai	arr. 8.00	arr. 8.10	arr. 8.20	arr. 8.35	arr. 8.45	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.20
Shen Chai	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.25
Shen Chai	arr. 8.15	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.35	arr. 8.50	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.35
Shen Chai	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.40
Shen Chai	arr. 8.30	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.50	arr. 9.05	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.50
Shen Chai	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.55
Shen Chai	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.05	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.05
Shen Chai	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.10
Shen Chai	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.45	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.20
Shen Chai	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.25
Shen Chai	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.50	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.35
Shen Chai	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.40
Shen Chai	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.50	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.50
Shen Chai	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.55
Shen Chai	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.45	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.05
Shen Chai	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.10
Shen Chai	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.45	arr. 11.00	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.20
Shen Chai	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.25
Shen Chai	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.50	arr. 11.00	arr. 11.15	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.35
Shen Chai	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.40
Shen Chai	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.50	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.15	arr. 11.30	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.50
Shen Chai	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.55
Shen Chai	arr. 10.45	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.20	arr. 11.30	arr. 11.45	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.05
Shen Chai	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.10
Shen Chai	arr. 11.00	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.20	arr. 11.35	arr. 11.45	arr. 12.00	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.20

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Express	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through Express	No. 15 Local
Shen Chai	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.45	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.55
Shen Chai	arr. 6.45	arr. 6.55	arr. 7.05	arr. 7.20	arr. 7.30	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.55	arr. 8.05
Shen Chai	dep. 6.50	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.35	dep. 7.50	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.10
Shen Chai	arr. 7.00	arr. 7.10	arr. 7.20	arr. 7.35	arr. 7.45	arr. 8.00	arr. 8.10	arr. 8.20
Shen Chai	dep. 7.05	dep. 7.15	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.50	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.25
Shen Chai	arr. 7.15	arr. 7.25	arr. 7.35	arr. 7.50	arr. 8.00	arr. 8.15	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.35
Shen Chai	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.40
Shen Chai	arr. 7.30	arr. 7.40	arr. 7.50	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.15	arr. 8.30	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.50
Shen Chai	dep. 7.35	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.55
Shen Chai	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.55	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.20	arr. 8.30	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.05
Shen Chai	dep. 7.50	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.10
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Shen Chai	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.25
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Shen Chai	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.40
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Shen Chai	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.55
Shen Chai	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.05	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.05
Shen Chai	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.10
Shen Chai	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.45	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.20
Shen Chai	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.25
Shen Chai	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.50	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.35
Shen Chai	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.40
Shen Chai	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.50	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.50
Shen Chai	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.55
Shen Chai	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.45	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.05
Shen Chai	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.10
Shen Chai	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.45	arr. 11.00	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.20
Shen Chai	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.25
Shen Chai	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.50	arr. 11.00	arr. 11.15	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.35
Shen Chai	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.40
Shen Chai	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.50	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.15	arr. 11.30	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.50
Shen Chai	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.55
Shen Chai	arr. 10.45	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.20	arr. 11.30	arr. 11.45	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.05
Shen Chai	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.10
Shen Chai	arr. 11.00	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.20	arr. 11.35	arr. 11.45	arr. 12.00	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.20

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice
being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the series mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Fanling dep.	8.30	12.00	9.30	Shataukok dep	10.30	1.00	5.00
Shataukok arr.	9.25	12.55	3.15	ning arr.	11.15	2.00	5.55
H P. WINSLOW, Manager.							

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TRUTH OF THE BIBLE.

NOAH AND THE ARK.
DEAN OF LINCOLN'S DISBELIEF.

An animated discussion took place in the Lower House of Convocation, on February 13th, in regard to the proposals for amending the baptismal service, exception being taken to the retention in it of allusion to Noah and the Ark. Canon Newbould asked if they were going to repudiate Christ's words: "As it was in the days of Noah." The Old Testament allusions were frequent in the writings of St. Peter and St. Paul, but it seemed to him that St. Peter and St. Paul would stand very little chance of being listened to in Convocation to-day. The Bible was being attacked openly and insidiously, and if they omitted allusions to the Old Testament they would make it appear that it was not a book to be quoted in a civilised society.

The Dean of Lincoln said the retention of the allusion to the Ark put in his mouth at the most solemn moment of his service an historical statement concerning a story he simply did not believe. ("Oh, oh.") They knew the origin of the story, and from where it was borrowed. ("No.") The prophet said it was as it took the earlier story of Eden. He believed in the evolution of Divine truth in the Old Testament, but if they asked if he believed in the Eden story as representing the origin of mankind he said he did not, nor did he believe in the historical truth of the Flood.

The Archdeacon of Berkshire said when he fully heard of these things they would say, as they now thought, "The clergy read us things which they themselves do not believe." If the Dean of Lincoln had said before a popular audience anywhere what he had said to them, would not the effect have been to shake the confidence of English people in the Bible? (Hear, hear.)

Canon Arnett said large numbers of men were leaving not only the Church, but Christianity, because they believed the clergy held Old Testament stories on exactly the same lines as the stories of the New Testament. Another charge brought against them was that the clergy themselves did not believe in some of the Old Testament stories, but they had not the courage to say so openly.

It was decided on a vote to agree to the retention of the Old Testament references.

SOLDIERS AND PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.
A very large majority decided in favour of the insertion of All Souls' Day in the Church Calendar. There was a deep instinct in human nature in favour of it, Canon Baldwin said, and people were thinking a great deal more about their dead than before. Our soldiers in France especially had been struck tremendously by the observance of All Souls' Day. Morbid spiritualism was now making great headway. So strong was the instinct of human nature that the observance of prayer for the dead could not be stopped, but the Church should regulate it.

The Dean of Lincoln said the great movement toward false spiritualism was immensely encouraged by the fact that the Church did not appear to have the courage of its convictions. The Church was losing its less theologically educated members to spiritualism because the Church was not courageous enough to drop a few old Protestant objections and boldly do what all did privately.

The Dean of Canterbury, who opposed, said an old idea prevailed that Saints were a distinct class from Christians in ordinary life. To introduce a change which would put saints, mothers, fathers, and friends in a secondary class in heaven would be a retrograde step.

A long discussion took place on the retention of the Athanasian Creed in public worship. The committee's report made its use on Trinity Sunday optional in place of the Apostles' Creed. In supporting a proposal to make its recitation obligatory on at least three Sundays in the year, Canon Maclean said that the moment was "a most solemn one" for the Church of England. "We cannot look forward to going down into history as the Convocation which laid aside one of the three great Creeds," he said.

WHAT THE MUSICIANS ARE SINGING.
"All the music-halls are singing a song," he added, "the principal line in which is 'To hell with your creeds.' The song shows the beauty of believing what you like. Those who oppose this Creed are actuated by the highest motives, but they are marching with a very mixed assemblage."

This proposition was defeated by 22 votes to 24.

Chancellor Hay Aiken said he could not repeat the Athanasian Creed without telling a distinct and definite lie.

An amendment by the Archdeacon of Berkshire that the recital be made obligatory on Trinity Sunday was lost by one vote, 44 voting for and 45 against.

In discussing the proposal to omit the Collects for the King from the prayers and thanksgivings upon several occasions, the Dean of Canterbury pointed out that these followed the Ten Commandments in the Prayer Book, and the great function of the King was to uphold the Ten Commandments. "There never was a time," he said, "when it was more important to bring recognition of authority and obedience to authority before the people. The one great thing the country has to lament to-day is the loss of reverence of the authority of the King. In these days, in which unsettling movements and thought are among the people, I should be sorry to omit anything that will maintain authority in the eyes of the people at large."

Although declaring that there "never was a more loyal old Tory," Canon Wood supported the proposal to omit them, because, he said, "We are over-loaded with prayers for the King."

LABOUR UNREST.

The present industrial unrest was discussed at some length in the Upper House. The Bishop of Peterborough moved:

"That the serious situation which obtains in the industrial world at home, and which, if further aggravated, might go far to rob the nation of the fruits of its victory, calls for drastic action on the part of all whose aim is to establish a new fellowship between those who are engaged in industry. We desire to record our conviction that the root of the difficulty is moral and spiritual; that the problem can only be solved by complete frankness between both sides; by a willingness for new adventures in comradeship on the part of employers (as, for example, in admitting the workers to a larger share in the management); and also a new readiness for conciliation and restraint on the part of the workers. We believe that this will be reached, not as much by economic necessity as in response to a spiritual appeal."

A great reaction, he said, in the temper of the nation when the war was over was inevitable. In the war we had had extraordinary demonstration of the effects of force, and this had captured the minds of the Bolsheviks. But it was this very use of force for material and not moral ends that provoked the war. Having kicked Prussianism out of the front door, it must not be admitted at the back. The Minister of Labour did not properly represent the interests of Labour. The recent Tube strike, if the human aspect of the matter had been considered, might have been avoided. There should be a peace conference to determine the organisation of industry at home.

The Bishop of Lichfield seconded.

The Bishop of Hereford moved an amendment to substitute the following for the latter portion of the resolution:—

"This House earnestly hopes that the organised associations of employers and workers will co-operate frankly with the Government in seeking a permanent solution of the dangerous problem of industrial unrest on lines of justice and sound economy, and pledges itself to exert all its influence in the same direction."

In doing so the Bishop declared that miners lived an isolated life, and did not realise what the effect of their industry had upon a hundred other industries. The conditions of the miner's work condemned him to a habit of irresponsibility, which hardly had a parallel in any other body of organised workers. The miners must stand with the rest of the nation, if they must play the game. "You cannot have an all-Labour policy with a C3 morality at the bottom," he declared.

The Bishop of Birmingham, seconding, said that there was a desire at the present time among the working-classes to have as little work as possible. Men did not work a full week, because they could earn sufficient for their needs in less than a week. So long as that idea prevailed there could never be really productive business.

The amendment was incorporated with the resolution, which was approved.

CO-OPERATING WITH NONCONFORMISTS.

The Bishop of Winchester proposed: That in view of the increasing desire for some opportunities of united fellowship and worship with those who are separated from us, and in order that this desire may be met without impairing the Church's order and discipline, this House recommends:

(1)—That upon special occasions of public importance, as in gatherings for common devotion and mutual edification, ministers and other members of communions separated from the Church of England may, from time to time, be invited to join in speaking and in offering prayer in consecrated buildings, provided:

(a)—That in all cases what is so done is outside the regular and appointed service of the Church;

(b)—That the consent of the bishop has been in each case previously obtained.

(2)—That, similarly, clergy of the Church of England may accept invitations to take part in services other than those of the Church, provided:

(a)—That such services are of a special character and not part of the ordinary worship of other communions;

(b)—That the approval of the bishop has been obtained; and

(c)—That in parishes other than their own (except in the case of places which may be reasonably regarded as extra-parochial) the incumbent of the parish has given his consent.

The Bishop said he supposed that all the bishops had had in the last few years applications of different kinds from their clergy as to whether one or the other way of co-operating with Nonconformists was in their view desirable or permissible, and many times it must have crossed their minds that it was rather unsatisfactory that in a matter, obviously of delicacy, they should have to decide by nothing better than their own individual judgment or by hearsay of what others thought and did. It was, therefore, desirable that a definite form of procedure in such matters should be laid down.

The Bishop of Chichester seconded. The Bishop of Oxford, who offered a "comprehensive opposition to the resolution," said that if what was proposed in the resolution was done, they would find that it took large dimensions, and that the safeguards suggested would not, in working, prove real or effective. He did not think that what was proposed would be welcomed by the Nonconformists. Finally, he questioned the legality of the proposition.

At this stage the House adjourned.

LONDON AFOOT.

THE WAY ROUND.

(BY A SUBURBAN.)

My suburb is set upon a hill. At the bottom thereof you go down into the Tube. The modernists, that is, do so, for we still have an aristocracy whom some call the Primitives and some the Old Gang who go in as they were taught when they came over with the Conqueror by steam train. But the vulgar herd, such as I am, goes violently down the steep hill into the Tube. There was a time long ago when we expected the mechanism of our suburb to work. Apart, as insurance policies say, from the act of God, in the shape of fog or snow, we had trains, buses, and trams to our desire. But the last few years have taught us to be surprised at nothing in the behaviour of our transport. It is plainly as unreliable as a cook with a temperament. For six months it will behave well, and in the seventh it will be discovered, about breakfast-time, in a state of coma on the scullery floor.

They have all had their strikes—Tubes, trains, trams, buses—though hitherto, as far as I remember, they have not all struck at the same time. Now this has taught us a certain power of endurance. The soft suburban becomes used to inconvenience, as the race of cats to skinning. I have even heard of a Civil servant, a man entitled by his profession to a life of ease, who has learnt to walk his pensive way into Whitehall. So when, at the bottom of the hill, we found our Tube doors closed, we paid its monthly due of obsequiousness and went our improvised ways without confusion. We have buses and we have trams which normally deal with a fraction of us, and at a pinch can take many more, not exactly where they want to go, but thereabouts. A tram, in my experience, is a more elastic container than a bus, and offers less encouragement to the use of your feet as *points d'appui*. In times of stress, the tram for my money, always provided that you do not want to get out at any particular point short of its ultimate goal.

With profound sympathy I witnessed the struggles of those who, desiring to emerge from the clogged mass of humanity within at some intermediate point in the grim regions between inner and outer London, strove and cried aloud but were borne on nevertheless. "Minorities must suffer. It is the badge of all their tribe," and it was a miserable and ultimately disheartening minority who did not want to go the whole way with us. We sympathised with them, to be sure. We were full of sympathy in the tram for every body but the strikers. But what could one do? Short of opening a thoroughfare through one's own vitals, there was no means of letting them out, so well and truly were we packed.

FAVOURABLE OR FORTUNE.

That is how we came into the city from our suburb, feeling rather stern and heroic. When we began to compare notes with friends and colleagues whose homes are at other ends of the town, we discovered we were the favourites of fortune. Only one of our systems of transport was out of action. The western suburbs had lost two, both tube and railway, and, having no trams, they were left with nothing but buses. The scenes in France last spring, when refugees crowded all the roads, so said these hardy travellers, were played once more in Hammersmith-broadway. From Ealing and from Chiswick, from Acton, Barnes, and Sheen (it is not my fault if the names go into the rhythm of a Maecianus ballad), from all the spacious suburbs thereto, men look their fight. And the District Railway received them with shut doors and a guard of police. The Metropolitan trams were running for you if you wanted to go where they would take you, but if not it was the bus, and the bus is not an elastic vehicle. So one heard strange tales of the devices used to get on the insufficient buses: how one who had come in by means of a friendly motor from Barnes to Hammersmith walked back to Barnes again to catch a bus at its starting-point; how another who had walked from Ealing to Hammersmith, walked on to Kensington, and went back to Richmond by bus in order to use the same bus to get into town. Better to hear about than to do. Worst of all for those to whom bus fares are a considerable matter, women and girls who make both the most round war-time prices by means of season-tickets, and, thanks to the strikers, find themselves a shilling a day or so out of pocket. For we are now arrived at conditions when a strike in London means a strike of the well-paid against the poorer folk.

And that explains the twofold strain of public feeling. Never was there a strike causing such discomfort, which people faced with such a jovial resolution to make the best of it. Never in the memory of London was there a strike which people met with such determination to fight it. There was no optimism to be found. Placidly people accepted the threats of our mushroom dictators to bring out these men and those men, and stop every sort of transport. When somebody tried to blackmail the Duke of Wellington by threatening to publish private letters, he had this answer, "Dear Sir—'Publish and be damned, Wellington.'" And that is the mood of the long-suffering Londoner. He is ready for anything but encouragement to the famous, spoils-child temper which portends him with these recurring strikes. He will make light of all inconvenience and discomfort, just as he did when there was a war on, if he can be sure that everything is being done to win the war. He would much rather travel with four people standing on his feet or tramp his way into business and out again than have a huddled-up settlement which is to upset everything again two months hence. "I used to walk to the office every day when I was a young man," says one plump member of the City. "I've twice as far to walk now, and about twice as much to carry, but I'll walk for the rest of the winter if we can fight the thing through." The long-suffering Londoner has his back up very high. *Daily Telegraph*.

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), April 24th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M.
A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS
Comprising:—
Shoes, Serge, Hats, Waiches, Typewriters, Leather, Gramophones, Rugs, Skates, 150 Dozen Pencils, and a long line of Sundries.

10 cases Rice Birds, in tins
6 Doz. tins assorted Biscuits.
1 " Post Card Camera.
2 " Suit Cases
2 " Columbia Gramophones (in good condition).
1 Winchester Repeating Rifle.
1 Piano by Robinson Piano Co.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, April 24th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, April 11th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, (Old Post Office Building),
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Comprising:—
Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Tenders, Ornamental Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror Wardrobes, Hat Stands, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Reading Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, April 9th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.
HAVING been FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction at his Sales Room on SATURDAY, April 12th, 1919, at 11 A.M.,
The well known Steam Launch
"KUNG HONG"
as she now lies in Hongkong Harbour.

Gross Tonnage 163.88
Net " 137.87
Length " 114.7
Breadth " 31.3
Depth " 9.6
Inspecting orders, conditions of sale and all particulars may be had from the Auctioneer, or from Mr. P. W. GOLDBRING Solicitor.
Hongkong, April 1st, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, April 14th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room,
A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,
Comprising:—
Blankets, Serge, Towels, Soap, Gramophones, Typewriters, Post Card Camera, Brushes, Skates, Bicycles, Provisions, and a long line of Sundries.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, April 8th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, April 16th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND EFFECTS,
Comprising:—
Blackwood chairs, Teakwood Mirror-door Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Clocks, Carpets, Rugs, Umbrella Stands, Drawing Room Suite, Easy Chairs, Overmantels, Dining and Card Tables, Single Brass Mounted Iron Bedsteads, Curtains, Bronze Figures, Desk, Glass and Crockery Ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Blue and White Vases, Bowls and Plates and a long line of Sundries.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, April 9th, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT to sell by Public Auction,
On FRIDAY,
April 26th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Room, No. 2, Des Vœux Road,
Corner of Ice House Street,
The Steam Vessel
"KUNG CHING"
as she now lies between Kowloon Ferry Pier, and Ho's Wharf, Kowloon.

HULL—Teakwood.
Length—125 feet.
Beam—18 feet.
Draft—8 feet 6 inches.
Two sets of compound surface condensing engines, with cylinders 14 in. by 22 in. by 14 in. stroke. Separate condensers.

BOILER—One cylindrical, multitubular, marine type boiler. Length 10 feet 6 inches. Diameter 10 feet 0 inches at top of the City. "I've twice as far to walk now, and about twice as much to carry, but I'll walk for the rest of the winter if we can fight the thing through." The long-suffering Londoner has his back up very high. *Daily Telegraph*.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 21st, 1919.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSED JESUIT COLLEGE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, It is with deep regret that I read the correspondence in the local Press (including the letter from a Catholic) I do not propose to commit myself in matters, politics, nor do I wish to discuss religion, a thorny problem, though we see many people assuming a sage attitude when they discuss religious matters.

As regards the expulsion of the Jesuits, together with the other congregational priests by the Portuguese Republican Government when the Monarchy was overthrown in 1910, I am going to lay down the facts. Their expulsion was advocated and carried out by the secular party, as it is well known that there are Republicans who are anti-monarchical but not anti-religious. At the outset of the establishment of the Portuguese Republic the anti-Jesuit propaganda turned into persecution of that benevolent Society. Its schools were ransacked and the members, after being subjected to the treatment of common criminals, were expelled from Portuguese territory. Then the Bishops and other Secular priests were persecuted and ill-treated, and prevented from practising their religious functions freely, notwithstanding the fact that the Constitutional law of the Republic distinctly stipulates the free exercise of any religion. Some of the Jesuits, after leaving Portugal, went to Belgium, others to Brazil, and those who were teaching in Macao and Timor went to Cochin, Malabar, Mangalore, etc., whence some have returned and established a Mission at Shiu Hing, in the province of Kwangtung. Belgium being a Kingdom and Brazil a Republic with no State religion openly admitted them, and since then they have been enjoying the fruits of their labour or educational system, while Portugal is unfortunately seething always with revolutions. The Jesuits are very happy outside Portugal, but the anti-Catholic Portuguese are sleepless, the Jesuit phantom gives them no rest, and they are still hunting not the Jesuits but the Catholics! It is very easy to persecute the priests, as they do not defend themselves by killing, etc., and one must not conclude that because the Jesuits are being persecuted, without giving them a chance to defend themselves, that they are bad; on the contrary, it shows that their persecutors are bad and dare not try their victims by a Tribunal.

If there are some Encyclopaedias written against them there are others written in their favour. If the Society was once suppressed by Pope Clement XIV., who was at that time compelled and constrained by anti-Catholic Statesmen to do so, it has since been restored to its former privileges, granted by Pius VII. and his successors in the year 1814. This restoration was an evident proof of innocence of the horrible crimes ascribed to the Jesuits, and a justification of their honour. So far as this noble Society enjoys the Pope's esteem and full appreciation of its educational system no Catholic should dare to slander its members in toto, because if Catholics hate them they hate the Catholic Church, and it comes to this: To be or not to be a good Catholic, or simply a Catholic by name.

Now, with regard to the Jesuit College in Hongkong. Those who are against it need not bother about the cost of building, fees, etc., but can leave that task to those who are supporting it. This is a British Colony and the British nation is liberal and tolerant. There are Jesuits in London; one of them (well known by the wide world) is Father Vaughan. Until lately there was an English Jesuit in Macao, the popular and well-known Father William Ark right, at present the head of the splendid college of Santa Cruz on the Malabar Coast, under the Portuguese Ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

With regard to the Pope's attitude during the European War, let all the local correspondents refer to the English Cardinal Bourne's utterances and be persuaded of what he has said, and as to the Society's attitude in the same war look at the statistics and from them you can gather the number of the Jesuits who fought for the Allies among the dead and wounded. When you have done so you will be surprised.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG DOG, CAT AND POULTRY SHOW.

SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION ANTICIPATED

The Hongkong Dog, Cat, and Poultry Show, which is to be held at the Race Course on Saturday, is expected to eclipse its predecessors. Although the entries in nearly all classes are fewer than last year, the quality of the exhibits is high.

The judging of the various classes, except the canine, will commence in the morning. The dogs will be judged at 3 p.m. in the presence of the general public. A band will be in attendance throughout the afternoon, and Wiseman's Cafe will open a refreshment buffet for visitors.

At 5 p.m. Lady Rees Davies, the wife of the Chief Justice, will distribute the awards for the fourth time in succession.

Speaking to Mr. G. W. Gegg, the hon. secretary, a representative of this paper gleaned some interesting particulars of the progress of the Show. Mr. Gegg stated that the dog entries this year, were rather fewer than last year, as several exhibits had to be rejected. This rejection consisted mainly of half-breeds, which the Association had decided to eliminate. In the Bull-dog class there were seven entries, of which six were recent importations. The dogs were exceptionally good. The Chow dogs appearing as competitors had been exhibited at previous shows, but their names had been changed. Four new setters had been imported from Canada and this class should prove very interesting. The Japanese were very strong, and would make judging difficult. The Airedales, also, were very good specimens with known pedigrees. Good entries have been received in the Terrier and non-classified classes.

Unfortunately, this year, the cat class has had to be eliminated, owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining exhibits. The same remark applies to the pigeon section.

Mr. Gegg was enthusiastic over the poultry entries, which number something like 75 birds, exclusive of Mr. Leo Longinotto's exhibits. Mr. Longinotto's decision not to compete makes the show more interesting than it would have been otherwise. Mr. Longinotto, however, will exhibit his birds and they will form a welcome addition to the show. Poultry breeders and fanciers will be interested to learn that there will be several new varieties of birds which have never been shown before in Hongkong. These birds have been imported from Australia, Canada, America, etc. The different varieties are being kept a secret, and will no doubt surprise many.

It seems that some people, though recognising the need of another good Catholic College, are less favourable towards its establishment because its supporters and promoters are mostly Portuguese. As the Portuguese form the major part of the Catholic community here, it is very natural they should take the initiative, and, therefore, it should not wound the *amour propre* of Catholics of other nationalities if the Portuguese take the lead in the matter. Let us put aside national and racial prejudices. In educational matters politics should be dispelled from the minds of those who really have a true interest in education, but some, especially a few Portuguese, seem to be suffering from Jesuitophobia born of ignorance.

I do not propose to discuss whether or not the local Portuguese are mostly Republicans, but that the majority are Catholics is shown by their regular attendance at Church. The wealthy Chinese, Parsees and Indians have lavishly subscribed to schemes for the benefit of small sections of the community, and I am at a loss to understand why some people should grumble outside their own ranks. The supporters do not expect that the proposed College will be efficient on the first day of its establishment; many great and important Catholic institutions have had a modest start, for such is the Catholic spirit.

Before concluding, let me urge those who are offering opposition not to ignore what they want to remind us, namely, that the British Empire is composed of all races and religions, and if other sects can establish and develop their schools why should we Catholics, who are everywhere law-abiding people, not do likewise? I would recommend very strongly to our antagonists the study of the British Empire's history and to my compatriots, the Portuguese, the study of Portugal's history—not only that part which refers to the suppression and persecution of the Jesuits by the well-known despot, the Marquis of Pombal, but also the bright period in which Portugal was so flourishing with the valuable co-operation of the religious institutions.

Yours, etc., A. CRITIC.

Hongkong, April 6th, 1919.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

MANCHESTERS DEFEAT THE R.G.A.

The Manchester Regiment cricket team concluded a series of successes, yesterday, by a very meritorious win against the R.G.A., who have, in the last month, been looked upon as certain winners of the League. The defeat of the R.G.A. opens up the possibility of this year's League honours going to the Civil Service. The Artillerymen have yet to meet the Navy, the Engineers, and Kowloon, and they will need all the points in those matches to win the League by one point from the Civil Service, who have only to beat the C.R.C. and the University. There is a greater probability that Kowloon will defeat the R.G.A. (now that the team has been further weakened by the departure, to-day, of Drummond and Colman) than that the University will defeat the Civil Service, so that the destination of the Shield is still uncertain.

The Manchesters deserve every credit for their victory yesterday. They owe much of their success to their keenness and their determination to do their best. In view of the importance of yesterday's match, and the healthy rivalry between the teams, it would have been better, perhaps, if independent umpires had been appointed. Such a course is always advisable, when possible, in League matches.

If the R.G.A. team had helded up to their usual form, the Manchesters' total would probably not have exceeded much more than sixty. Cavanaugh batted with steady freedom, while Bundle was a griffin more daring. Both gave chances fairly late in their innings. Harvey stole most of his runs, and a little smartness on the part of the in-field would have cut his career short. The bowling had to be watched all the time, for the wicket was fast and the ball was inclined to "play tricks." Baines bowled very well indeed, taking 4 wickets for 17 runs in 10 overs.

The wicket was cut up to a degree that rendered it dangerous when the R.G.A. went in to bat. Consequently, Allan's fast bowling was very difficult to play. The extreme smartness of the Manchesters in the field helped materially to keep down the runs, and the wickets fell with monotonous regularity till Torr went in, and commenced to hit out in his more breezy fashion. At one time it seemed as if the match would be pulled out of the fire, but when Torr had made 17 runs he appeared to be slightly indisposed, and Colman went out to run for him. Baines' refusal to take a possible run, which Colman called, resulted in Sutherland being run out, and the Manchesters won the match by 19 runs. Mention must be made of the very smart wicket-keeping, for the Manchesters, of Pte. Walker, who leaves for Home to-day. In him the team loses one of its mainstays. Scores:—

MANCHESTER REGT.

Pte. Walker, b Athorne	4
Corpl. Horrocks, b Athorne	3
2nd-Lieut. Cavanaugh, b Sharp	30
R.S.M. Keenan, b Baines	11
Lieut.-Col. D. K. Harvey, b Sharp	11
Sergt. Hall, b Athorne	6
Capt. Bundle, not out	25
Loc.-Corpl. Deakin, run out	2
Sergt. Bird, b Baines	0
R.Q.M.S. Allan, c Colman, b Baines	0
Sergt. Clarke, c Drummond, b Baines	0
Extras	8
Total	90

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baines	10.3	2	17	4
Athorne	12	2	39	3
Sharp	7	2	21	2
Bowerman	2	0	15	0

R.G.A.

Sergt. Telford, b Allan	7
Corpl. Mann, run out	10
Sergt. Athorne, l.b.w., b Hall	3
Corpl. Sharp, b Allan	2
Sergt. Drummond, b Allan	2
S.M. Turley, b Cavanaugh	11
Lt. Colman, b Cavanaugh	1
Lieut. Sutherland, c Walker, b Cavanaugh	0
Bdr. Bowerman, b Allan	0
Lt. Torr, run out	17
Corpl. Baines, not out	2
Extras	3
Total	71

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allan	12.2	2	30	4
Hall	8	0	22	1
Cavanaugh	5	1	10	3

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

(UP TO APRIL 5th.)

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Civil Service	14	9	3	2	59
R.G.A.	13	8	2	3	57
Manchesters	14	8	4	2	53
Craigengower	15	7	7	1	52
Kowloon	12	6	5	1	49
C.R.C.	13	5	5	3	48
University	13	4	4	5	47
Navy	13	1	8	4	7
R.E.	13	1	11	1	4

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

Three matches were played off, yesterday, in the Hongkong C.C. tennis tournament, all of them, except the Club Handicap Singles, "B" Class, being semi-finals.

The final of the Club Handicap Singles, "B" Class, between C. B. Brown (recs. 15) and R. A. Macdonald (recs. 2/5) ended in a win for the former by 6-2, 7-5, 6-2. Brown is now the champion in the "B" Class.

In the Club Handicap Doubles, Lieut. Col. Crisp and Capt. Murray (recs. 2/5) beat A. H. Crook and A. A. Claxton (recs. 2/5) by 6-0, 6-3, and have thereby got into the final.

In the Club Handicap Singles, "A" Class, A. Morse (recs. 3/6) beat N. E. Kent (owes 15) by 6-0, 6-4. Morse thus enters the final.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Handicap Doubles.—A. D. Humphreys and C. O. Hickling (scr.) meet N. E. Kent and J. S. Jennings (owes 30).

Open Championship Singles.—F. A. Redmond meets T. Mishima.

Handicap Singles, "A" Class.—Major Ardoino (recs. 2/6) meets L. Forster (recs. 1/6).

AN EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with assaulting a *tukong* on Monday in Tai On Street.

The complainant stated that he saw defendant running with a parcel under his arm. He stopped him, and, when attempting to search the man, was struck in the face and his lip injured.

The defendant stated that he was accosted by a *tukong*, who expressed a desire to search him. He replied: "Please let me search you first."

Mr. Lindsell, with a smile (to the defendant): "I don't think you said 'Please.'"—The defendant assured the Court that he did.

Proceeding, the defendant said the constable did not permit himself to be searched.

Mr. Lindsell: Why did you want to search the constable?—Defendant replied that it was a precaution, so that the *tukong* could not catch him in a trap. Continuing, the defendant stated that the constable, exclaiming "I'm a policeman; what right have you to search me?" struck him on the cheek.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that when the complainant and defendant came to the Police Station on Monday night, the complainant's lip was bleeding slightly, and the defendant's cheek was badly swollen.

Mr. Lindsell discharged the defendant.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending April 5th is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 14 weeks
This Year	\$12,835	195,350
Last Year	13,111	191,670
Increase	276	6,680

GREAT DIAMOND FOUND.

A soft blue and white diamond, weighing 288 1/4 carats, has been found in the Jagatfontein mine. It promises, says a Reuter message from Kimberley, to be one of the historic gems of the diamond fields.

Since the discovery of the great Cuttina diamond, which in its rough state weighed 3,032 carats, there was found in the Dutoitspan mine at Kimberley, in October, 1917, a fine brilliant weighing 422 carats, but its light was somewhat obscured by the war, and it did not receive the attention it deserved.

The present discovery is well in comparison with famous gems such as the Cuttina, Kohinoor, Excelsior, and Regent, but more depends for value on colour than on size; and this one, being described as of soft blue and white, is, as the cable from Kimberley indicates, likely to rank high as a valuable find. As an instance may be mentioned the Porter-Rhodes gem, found in 1880, which was valued at \$200,000, though it weighed only 150 carats less than half the weight of this one.

The Cuttina diamond was cut into two—one weighing 3167 carats and the other 309 carats, the gems being presented to the King, and are now among the Crown Jewels.

PROVISIONS

JUST RECEIVED

FROM

GREAT BRITAIN

Yarmouth Bloaters

Crosse & Blackwell's - 80c. per tin.

Herrings in Tomato Sauce - 60c. " "

Oxford Sausages in 1lb. & 1lb. tin 65c. & \$1.10 " "

Bologna Sausages in 1lb. tin \$1.10 " "

Camp Pies - 85c. " "

Minced Collops - \$1.10 " "

Potted Meats & Fish in 4oz. tin 50c. " "

Soups assorted in 1lb. tin - 50c. " "

Ox Tongues in 1lb. tin - \$3.00 " "

2lb. - \$4.25 " "

NELSON'S Patent Opaque

Gelatine 1 Quart Pkts - 25c.

2 Quart Pkts - 45c.

PORTUGAL

Sardines in Oil 80c. and \$1.10 per tin.

NEW ZEALAND

White Bait in 1lb. tin - \$1.00 per tin.

Haggis - 80c. " "

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT!

FRANK KEENAN

"LOADED DICE"

Mr. Keenan's fame as a screen star is secure. His masterly interpretations have made him known and popular wherever motion pictures are shown. This film is said to be one of the best pictures of his career.

THE DORROS

in

New Songs and Dances.

MATINEE

Thursday, April 10th, at 5.15 p.m.

THE SILENT COMMAND.

Featuring Bob Leonard & Ella Hall.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES,

AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE.

AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesale and retailers.

Please apply: CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known

"Poppy Brand."

Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2299.

Manufacture:—19/23, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K268.

Hongkong, March 3rd, 1919. [469]

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

HIGH-CLASS

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

NEW STOCK OF

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

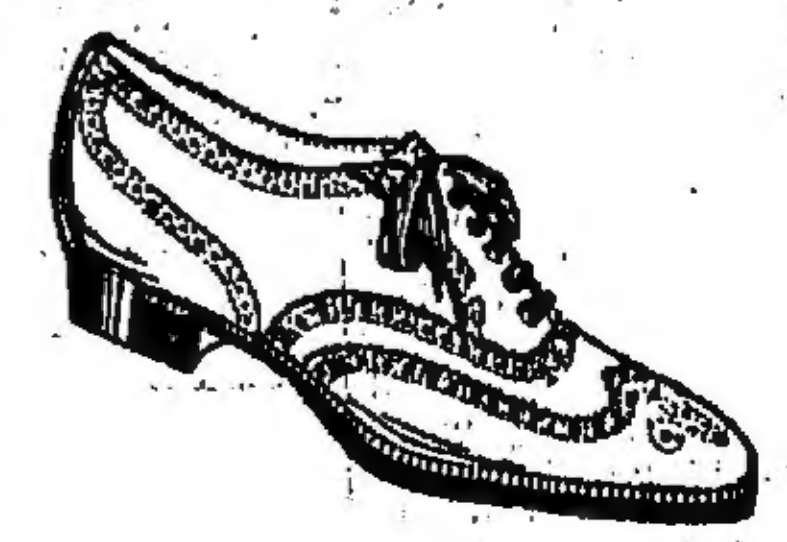
FOOTWEAR

SMART

BOOTS

and

SHOES



For

DRESS

or

SERVICE

WEAR.

IN BLACK AND BROWN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE HONGKONG POLO CLUB will be held at the Club Pavillion, Causeway Bay, at 5.30 P.M., on TUESDAY, APRIL 16th.
Business:—
1. The election of Officers for the ensuing year.
2. To pass the Report and Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1918.
3. To discuss any Club business.
J. H. CONGDON,
Acting Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,
Hongkong Polo Club.
Hongkong, April 8th, 1919. [605]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SPECIAL EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the CHAMBER ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, on TUESDAY, APRIL 16th, at 4 P.M., to consider and, if thought desirable, pass the following Resolution:—
"That it is the desire of the merchants of Hongkong that the Colony adopt the Daylight Saving System to the extent of one hour, from May 1st next until September 30th next, and that the Government be approached with a request to introduce the system by putting forward at the clock one hour at 12 midnight on April 30th."
By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Hongkong, April 8th, 1919. [606]

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above League will be held in the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion on THURSDAY, APRIL 10th, at 5.15 P.M. Clubs interested are requested to send representatives.
DE. LINDSAY WOODS,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, April 8th, 1919. [591]

NOTICE

MR. HERBERT D. HUTCHISON has been appointed Manager of our Hongkong Firm and is authorized by us to sign for the same.
C. D. MURPHY will continue to act as Secretary of the Company.
HOGG, KARANJIA & CO., LTD.
[590]

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

REGARDING NOTICE of cancellation of accommodation booked for the Company's April and May sailings.
We are now informed that a certain amount of first-class accommodation will be available on the "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," to sail MAY 1st, while accommodation on the "EMPERESS OF ASIA," to sail MAY 29th, will be entirely available. The sailing of the "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," MAY 14th, is definitely cancelled from this port.
Original holders of accommodation on the "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," MAY 1st, will, if desired, be given passage on that date in order of original application, to the extent of accommodation available on the "EMPERESS OF ASIA," MAY 29th, will, if desired, be given their original allotment.
The undersigned will be glad to receive advice from all concerned as promptly as possible.
P. D. STEUBERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Dept.
[59]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG. MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these EXAMINATIONS will be commenced on MONDAY, July 14th, 1919.
Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong.
Each entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 7th, 1919.
The following Scholarships will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves:
(a) One King Edward VII Scholarship of £40 a year, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for this scholarship must be under the age of 17 on July 1st and must, before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.
(b) One President's Scholarship of four hundred dollars (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for this scholarship must be under the age of 21 on July 1st and must, before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents, that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate, and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII Scholarship.
Candidates who secure a King Edward VII or President's Scholarship must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.
The Examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations 1919."
[603]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 10th day of APRIL, 1919, at 12 Noon, when the subject of Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—
1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £2,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each.
2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Society of the nominal value of £500 each with the sum of \$100 paid up thereon be converted into five shares of the nominal value of £10 each with the sterling equivalent of \$20 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited to the sum of the 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each constituting the capital of the Society so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.
3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:—
By the insertion after Article No. 107 of the following Article:
"107 (a). The Board may employ Employment of reserve funds.
The provisions of Article 107 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 108:
"108a (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108b (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108c (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108d (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108e (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108f (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108g (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108h (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108i (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108j (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108k (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108l (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108m (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108n (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108o (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108p (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108q (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108r (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108s (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108t (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108u (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108v (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108w (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108x (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108y (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"108z (1). Any general meeting of the Society may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"109 (1). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at exchange for such rate of exchange as the directors may determine."
Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.
Dated the Twenty-eighth day of March, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [585]

GOLF.

THE following Competitions will be held at Fan Ling at Easter:
(1) An Ecclectic Competition for Men on the Big Course to be played on APRIL 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, for a Cup kindly presented by Surgeon-Capt. S. DUNN, R.N.
(2) Sixes Foursome Competition on the Big Course to be played on the afternoon of MONDAY, APRIL 21st. Couples to select their own opponents.
(3) Running Buggy Pool for Ladies on the Relief Course to be played on APRIL 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st.
(4) Running Buggy Pool for Men on the Big Course to be played on APRIL 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st. [591]

MIDWIFERY.

A QUALIFIED MIDWIFE, trained in Scotland, is open for engagements. Write to—
Mrs. McEWEEN,
Government Civil Hospital. [441]

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 10th day of APRIL, 1919, at 6 o'clock P.M., when the subject of Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—
1. That the nominal silver capital of the Company as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £1,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £5 each.
2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Company of the nominal value of £500 each with the sum of \$50 paid up thereon be converted into three shares and two fifths of one share of the nominal value of £5 each with the sterling equivalent of \$7.35 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited to the sum of the 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £5 each constituting the capital of the Company so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Company on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.
3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:—
By the insertion after Article No. 106 of the following Article:
"106 (a). The Board may employ Employment of reserve funds.
The provisions of Article 106 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing improving and maintaining any of the property of the Society, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Society and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets."
By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 107:
"107a (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107b (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107c (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107d (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107e (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107f (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107g (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107h (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107i (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107j (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107k (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107l (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107m (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107n (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107o (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107p (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107q (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107r (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107s (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107t (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107u (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107v (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107w (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
"107x (1). Any general meeting of the Company may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
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"108 (1). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at exchange for such rate of exchange as the directors may determine."
Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.
Dated the Twenty-eighth day of March, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [586]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 6810 of the above Company for 60 Shares of the Company numbered 39698/710 and 39711/38 and Certificate No. 6811 of the said Company for 100 Shares of the Company numbered 1063/107, 1497/1498 and 3971/45 both in the name of SOLOMON BASSEON BENJAMIN, and dated the 17th day of May, 1917 have been CANCELLED by the Company and no rights thereunder will be enforceable by the said SOLOMON BASSEON BENJAMIN or his heirs, assigns or assigns in law. The said SOLOMON BASSEON BENJAMIN is hereby notified that if he wishes to have the said Certificate cancelled he must do so before the 31st day of March, 1919.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED. [540]

INTIMATIONS

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INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASE

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 9TH, 1919.

THE COLONY'S TRADE RETURNS.

It is not often that we are able to congratulate the local Government upon new enterprises, and we are therefore the more pleased to express our appreciation of the initiative shown by the Statistical Branch of the Imports and Exports Department, of which Mr. D. W. TRATHAM is the Acting Superintendent, in compiling the Trade and Shipping Returns just published. We regard this volume, which is a by-product of the war, as the beginning of a series which will become increasingly valuable as time goes on. It would be interesting to be able to compare details of the trade of the Colony to-day with those of sixty, fifty, forty, or even ten years ago, but that is impossible. We can, however, see clearly that new business is opening up, for some of the imports and exports of to-day would not have appeared in earlier lists.

The local dollar is, of course, the money standard for all local transactions, but we think it was wise to adopt the pound sterling as the unit of value for these published returns. Owing to the high rate of exchange the dollar was taken at 3s. 2½d. for the year 1918, and in future it is proposed to convert the declared values into sterling monthly at the average demand rate for the month. The Chinese Maritime Customs has done such good work in the compilation of trade statistics that it is not surprising to find that its methods have been copied, especially when we remember that the trade of this Colony has very intimate relations with that of the neighbouring Republic. In Hongkong, merchandise from all parts of the world is handled, but the Colony produces nothing in the way of raw material. There are, of course, local industries which absorb large quantities of raw material, and the products of many of the local factories are chiefly destined for other markets.

Without any pretence of analysing the bulky returns, we are able to extract a few facts of interest. For example, the total volume of trade of the Colony was returned last year at one hundred and twenty-eight millions sterling, which sum was made up of sixty-one millions for imports and sixty-seven millions for exports. The bulk of the exports, of course, went to China and Formosa, which took thirty-seven millions. The trade with the United Kingdom amounted to five and a half millions, with the rest of the British Empire to fifteen and a half millions, with Japan to about fourteen and a third millions, and with other foreign countries to forty-six millions. It is probable that the distribution of trade would have been very different under normal conditions.

Coming to details we find that nearly £400,000 worth of timber was imported, of which less than half was re-exported, large quantities of teak and hardwoods evidently being used in buildings and on ships made and repaired locally. Unnamed Chinese medicines to the value of a million and a half sterling were exported, and there must be a lucrative business in ginseng, assa and similar things in which the Chinese have faith. Beans were imported worth upwards of £500,000. The fish exported was valued at three times that sum. As might be expected, enormous quantities of rice were handled. The imports of white rice (one of five varieties of rice) were represented by the formidable figure of £9,267,517, and broken rice by £2,513,839. The sugar sent out of the Colony had a value of nearly seven millions sterling. Nearly 675,000 tons of coal, with a sterling equivalent of two and a half million pounds, were imported, and more than two-thirds of this quantity were retained in the Colony. The figures for machinery, metals and hardware loom large, and indicate clearly that the industrial revolution is commencing in China. The iron and steel imported come under various headings, but apparently between five and six million pounds' worth of the raw materials was imported. There was a big export of wolframite, including transhipment cargo, representing more than one and a quarter million sterling. This was practically equalled by pea-nuts, while kerosene was valued at nearly two millions or slightly under 2s. a gallon. Nearly three pages are devoted to piece-goods, which form, perhaps, the most important division of merchandise. The volume is a mine of information that will repay investigation by commercial men.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Polo Club will be held on April 16th.

Major Morgan and Major Macdonald returned to the Colony, yesterday, from Swatow on the *Haitan*.

Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, solicitors, left the Colony, yesterday, by the *Elpenore*, on a holiday.

A further batch of deportees have arrived in

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CABLE DELAYS.

ADDITIONAL CABLES TO BE PROVIDED.

LONDON, March 31st.
In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Sugden, who asked what steps were being taken to lessen the delays in cable traffic between China, Japan and the United Kingdom, Mr. Pike Pease stated that certain important cables had been repaired during the last few days.

The cable-ships were now working on other interrupted cables, but had weather was hindering the work.

Steps were being taken to provide additional cables as quickly as possible.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

ORGANISATION TO INTRODUCE BOLSHEVISM INTO ASIA.

LONDON, March 31st.

The Times correspondent at Helsinki states that an organisation for propaganda in India, Persia, China, Japan, and other eastern countries has been formed in Moscow. The organisers include S. D. Mislitzky (Indies); I. S. Slavov (Persia); Jussupoff (Islamism); Subchi Bey (Turkey). Besides the arrangement of conferences, it is intended to publish periodicals and prepare agitators to work among the people. Many meetings will be held and proclamations issued in the languages of the countries to be exploited. Branch offices will be opened in several towns. One has already been opened at Orenburg.

It is said that agitators will be sent out via Tashkent. The great work of organisation is declared to be among the Indians and the Persians.

EARLIER CABLES.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

WASHINGTON, April 7th.

General March said that the Archangel situation, from a military point of view, was well in hand, and it was incredible that the Allied forces could be driven into the sea by anybody.

It is announced that the War Department plans to have the American force out of that portion of Russia by the end of (—) — American Wireless.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

FRANCE TO EXPLOIT SAAR COALFIELD.

PARIS, April 3rd.

The Council of Four appear to have agreed on the necessity of conceding to France the exploitation of the Saar coalfield, as compensation for damage sustained.

GERMANY TO REPAIR DAMAGE CAUSED.

As regards reparation the Council have not yet fixed any figure. They are devoting themselves at present to determining the nature of the damage which Germany must repair, rather than the total indemnities she ought to pay.

ALLIED RIGHT TO DANZIG UPHOLD.

PARIS, April 7th.

Marshal Foch has telegraphed to the Allied Governments that the right of the Allies to use Danzig for the landing of Polish troops has been formally upheld in the conference with the German representatives. — American Wireless.

PRESIDENT WILSON ILL.

PARIS, April 7th.

President Wilson passed a satisfactory night, and was able to sit up during the day. With the rest obtained on Sunday, President Wilson will be able to attend Monday's meeting of the Council of Four. — American Wireless.

"NO CAUSE FOR ALARM."

WASHINGTON, April 7th.

The Secretary to the U.S. Navy, Mr. Daniels, has received a message from Rear-Admiral Grant stating that President Wilson's personal medical attendant said:—"President Wilson had better be confined to his bed until Wednesday morning. There is no cause for alarm." — American Wireless.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

NEW DRAFT COVENANT ALMOST COMPLETED.

PARIS, April 3rd.

The drafting Committee of the League of Nations have completed the draft of the new text of the Covenant. The Committee have reserved the French amendments to Articles 8 and 9, suggesting an organisation for the control of armaments and the creation of an international military force to enforce the decisions of the League.

The Committee have also reserved the American amendments relating to the Monroe doctrine and the Japanese amendment claiming equal rights for the Japanese with the subjects of other nations.

STRENGTH OF ARMIES IN EUROPE.

ONLY 25 PER CENT. OF ALLIED ARMIES DEMOBILISED.

WASHINGTON, April 7th.

General March, Chief of Staff, has announced figures relating to the statistics of the military forces in Europe, which show that the armies of the Central Powers at present organised constitute about 16 per cent of their strength when the Armistice was signed, while the Allied forces still organised comprise 75 per cent of their total strength on November 11th, 1918.

The Allied Armies' strength on November 11th totalled 13,638,000, and on March 31st only 25 per cent. had been demobilised. — American Wireless.

THE SILVER MARKET.

SINGAPORE, April 5th.

The silver market is steady.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(AMERICAN WIRELESS.)

JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, April 7th.

Recent reports of Japanese emigration to the Philippine Islands having increased to large numbers are denied by Mr. Emanuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate and Chairman of the Independence of the Philippines Commission.

President Quezon said that there always was a movement of Japanese to and from the Philippines, but there had been no notable increase of late.

President Quezon also asserted that he did not believe the statement that the Japanese had any designs upon the Philippine Islands, except for the admission of their commerce.

MODERN DECALOGUE!

CLERGYMAN SUGGESTS TEN NEW COMMANDMENTS.

The Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, rector of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, has startled New York by declaring that the ten commandments are out of date, and have been outgrown by civilization. He does not advocate their re-writing, but says:—"We should put them away with Jonah and Noah's Ark and other relics of antiquity in which nobody really believes."

Discussing outward characteristics of the Decalogue, Mr. Oldham says:—"If I literally obeyed the second commandment I couldn't make a sketch of a jelly-fish or the American eagle. We couldn't have coins or photographs. It would destroy all art, of course. The second commandment is directed against the idolatry of early days, but it does not apply at all to the present day idolatry, which is not concerned with images, but with such things as money or fame. Nobody obeys the fourth commandment except Jews or the Seventh-day Adventists. The rest of us keep the first day holy."

"Isn't it silly for ministers to teach these commandments and then explain that they mean nothing to them? It exposes us to numerous criticisms. The sixth commandment is another which needs revision. There are plenty of evils besides killing which the Church should forbid. The trouble with all these commandments is that they emphasize 'don't' rather than 'do.' Their conception of conduct is not sufficiently high for our times."

AN ALTERNATIVE DECALOGUE.
"After two thousand years of Christianity we ought to have advanced beyond the stage of killing and stealing which is characteristic of the half-savage tribes for whom Moses wrote the law. I wish we could set up the tentacles in the place of the commandments in the Church's ritual. They are positive in teaching and lofty in their conception of human relations."

Mr. Oldham suggests the following as an alternative decalogue: (1) Love God; (2) true understanding of God; (3) reverence in speech and thought; (4) habit of daily and Sunday worship; (5) respect for parents; (6) kindness; (7) purity of thought and conduct; (8) honesty; (9) truthfulness; (10) unselfishness.

HONGKONG'S MANY NEEDS.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY HON. MR. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

"Work which requires to be done."

was the title of a very interesting lecture delivered, last night, under the auspices of the C.E.M.S., by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., at St. Paul's College. Professor Earle occupied the chair.

The lecturer dealt with the housing question, making numerous suggestions for opening up entirely new districts in the Colony. He suggested that either the Government should build the houses and let them, as it did to public servants, or that the Government should render financial assistance to people to build. He also advocated an easy purchase system. Another point dealt with was the introduction of legislation on similar lines to the Building Societies Act of Great Britain, and that followed by the Straits Settlements, whereby a certain standard rent should be fixed, the landlords being liable to a fine for contravention of the Ordinance. A necessary adjunct to the opening up of new districts was means of transportation. Mr. Pollock also advocated European reservations.

Referring to the question of Hospital accommodation, the lecturer said that although the Government Civil Hospital was conveniently situated for Chinese and other Asiatic residents of the Colony, it was not a favourable location for Europeans. He suggested that a hospital should be built in Hongkong in a better and less crowded district. Another requirement was hospital accommodation in the Kowloon peninsula for other than Chinese, for whom provision already existed. A new Lunatic Asylum, also, should be built, as the present one was not suitable.

An aeroplane service should be established in Hongkong, the aerodrome being situated in Sham Shui. Mr. Pollock added that he hoped in a decade or so to be able to go home and back in an aeroplane.

There was also need for linking up the Colony with the Imperial Wireless Telegraph Service. The present wireless service at D'Aguilar was too low-powered for commercial purposes.

An industrial settlement and a farm for women were badly needed, and could be located somewhere in the neighbourhood of Kowloon. In years to come the settlement would be self-supporting.

The lecturer then dealt with the question of children, cinemas, and public clocks. He said that some provision should be made for children's rooms in the neighbourhood of factories where parents were employed, that the children could be taught something useful. The question of censoring cinematograph films was under consideration, and would very shortly come up for legislation. There ought to be a large clock on the Kowloon Railway station in the neighbourhood of the General Post Office.

In conclusion, Mr. Pollock urged the necessity of linking up Hankow and Kowloon by railway, and of the development of the mineral resources of the hinterland on the frontiers of British territory.

When the discussion was about to commence, the Press representative was asked to retire, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Committee.

RICKSHA-COOLIES ATTACKED BY ROBBERS.

FOUR MEN EMERGE FROM A BUSH.

While two ricksha coolies were returning from Quarry Bay at 12.30 a.m. on April 8th, four men emerged suddenly from a bush at North Point and robbed them of \$1.50. One of the men attacked a ricksha-coolie with a stick, and inflicted a severe cut on his forehead.

TRADE UNION FOR CLERGY.

There is a good deal of significance in a new movement which is gaining strength in certain centres of the West. Riding among the more underpaid clergy (says the Leeds Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph). In the deaneries of Halifax, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Dewsbury, Batley, and Silketon a number of them are taking steps to form an association on the lines of a trade union by which they hope to secure that all clergy shall have a living wage adequate for all reasonable requirements. It is contended by the promoters that the clergy are the worst paid of any professional men, and very often their inadequate stipends mean that they have to turn out and do other work in order to make ends meet. In many cases sextons are in receipt of better wages than the vicar of a parish.

CHINA AND THE WEST.

FOREIGN CAPITAL NEEDED.

Mr. Liang Chi-Chao, who has been instructed by the Chinese Government to attend the Peace Conference in an unofficial but obviously privileged capacity, has been interviewed in London by a representative of The Daily Telegraph. Few men have crowded more into a life as relatively short. His Excellency is only 48, but as long ago as 1896, when he was only 20, he took part in the abortive rising of Kang Yu Wei against the régime of the then Dowager Empress. As a result, he fled to Japan, and was exiled from his own country for about fourteen years. This period he spent partly in travelling in America and Australasia, including many Pacific islands, while for the greater part of the time he edited a Peking paper, to which he used to forward his contributions from Japan. After the successful revolution he returned to Peking, and took a prominent part in politics. He became Minister of Justice, and last year Minister of Finance, as well as leader of the Progressive party.

He was always very strongly pro-English. He signed the declaration of war against Germany, and resigned his post because he could not induce acceptance of his proposal to send Chinese troops to the Western Front, though the Government of the day was willing to employ them in the interests of the North against the South. He remains, however, the confidence of the President, and his financial standing is shown by the fact that he was president of the Board appointed to consider the reform of the Chinese currency, whose report is to be carried out on the conclusion of peace. He is a voluminous writer on finance, economics, politics, and literature, and has more books to his credit than any living Chinese writer.

Discussing Chinese economic problems, Mr. Liang Chi-Chao said that he hoped to see many public men and deal freely with the possibilities of China. China needed capital for development, in order to work for the use of the world some portion of her great untouched resources, including iron, coal, and oil. The last named of which was being obtained with very satisfactory results in the Shansi district, though on a relatively small scale.

Asked whether Japan had not secured preferential rights in regard to her supplies, Mr. Liang Chi-Chao observed:—"I fancy there is a tendency to exaggerate Japan's holding in this, as also in other directions. Her interests in the iron industry are but small as compared with those existing in China. We therefore, want foreign capital, and, frankly, the system we prefer is the one which has already proved very successful, namely, joint co-operation between the Chinese and the foreign investor. As to the method of investment, I suggest private enterprise, and a direct approach under various titles to the Chinese Government."

"And will the Chinese Government guarantee security for this commercial exploitation?"

Mr. Liang Chi-Chao smiled. "China is so poor that most people seem to forget that even in the internal troubles we have been experiencing only a relatively small portion of the country is actively involved. Even this is regrettable, but I think I may say that there is every hope of an early re-establishment of complete tranquillity. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that in most parts of China commercial exploitation, even at the present day, is safe and profitable. In addition to our need for capital in the directions mentioned, we also welcome money for extension and expansion, again on the lines of joint co-operation. The foreign investors would supply the engineers and the greater part of the capital; China would supply the balance of the capital and the labour, while the direction would be settled according to the respective financial holdings. In other words, we prefer what are known as the Tientsin-Pukow or Shanghai-Nanking terms. Then we want money for waterway development, for deepening and broadening the canals, and improving the methods of transport. These measures of inland waterway reform, would, I am convinced, be very advantageous to China, and also popular."

We are anxious to bring capital into the country since commercial development will benefit the administration in many ways. Let me take the Chinese Budget. Last year there was a deficit of fifty million Mexican dollars, but it is quite an erroneous view that, given tranquillity at home, the Government cannot pay its way. In the third and fourth years of the Republic, which has not been in existence five years, there was a revenue surplus, but then some of the provinces refused to send their quotas to the Central Government, and hence the deficit I have mentioned.

China will be able to avoid recourse to borrowing if she is permitted to take in hand effectively her system of expenditure. Probably you do not know that at least 80 per cent. of the entire revenue of China is spent on military matters, and that is why in one branch of the Peace Conference work we feel a special interest. If we could only secure disarmament we could employ the money far more profitably in education and in commercial development.

The war has had a reflex effect on China which not all understand. It has spread the idea of militarism. One of our earliest steps should be to disband the vast numbers of soldiers who exist in China, but you must first find them employment, and we are anxious that commercial exploitation of our country's natural possibilities shall be the basis of this about, which might otherwise be a public danger. I think that if the Conference at Paris recommends disarmament it will afford us a very great measure of assistance in our task in China.

Our object is to show that China, so far from being a menace to the peace of the world, so far from planning militant schemes, is bent simply and solely upon peaceful commercial expansion, in which case it may well be that we shall be of the greatest use to those nations who have suffered so heavily in the struggle which is just ending."

PAYING FOR THE WAR.

THE BILL FOR GERMANY.

HOW THE MONEY CAN BE RAISED.

Starting with the assumption that there is only one set of people whose business it is to pay for the war—and those the people who made it—the Federation of British Industries has compiled a very complete and interesting set of figures, based upon the German trade returns, showing how the money can be raised, budgeted finally for the enemy countries, but offers its memorandum as an indication of their revenue-production capacity.

This is the conclusion it reaches as to the sums which could be exacted from them annually without crippling them beyond the power to provide the money necessary for their own needs:

Germany	£200,000,000
Austria and Hungary	185,000,000
Bulgaria	31,000,000
Turkey	21,000,000
Total annually	£437,000,000

Large as this sum is, it need hardly be said that it will not meet the Allies' debt. It is calculated that probably three times as much would be required annually to pay off the whole Allied debt and interest as well within about forty years. The Federation holds most emphatically that the total cost of the war should be regarded as a liability of the enemy countries, irrespective of any investigation or apportionment to their capacity to pay the full amount, and that the full sum should be entered in the Treaty of Peace; but as a result of its very careful financial analysis it concludes that the most satisfactory procedure is, perhaps, to make Germany pay off the capital of our debt with her £200,000,000 a year, while we bear the interest and recover as much of it as possible from her accomplices, who would pay a yearly sum of £240,000,000 towards this object.

How it is suggested that the money required from Germany could be raised in that country is shown in the following table, and it is claimed that the extra charges here outlined would not impinge seriously on the revenues required for internal administration:

Saved from military and naval expenditure	£100,000,000
By railway, post, and telegraph taxes, etc.	143,334,150
Canals and river transport	19,878,500
Electric power tax	14,745,000
German shipping tax	10,550,000
Forest products	3,902,000
Fisheries	4,166,000
Agricultural imports, etc., duty	35,183,000
Crops	44,309,350
Animals kept	33,658,555
Tax on arable land	6,619,953
Tax on grass land	1,019,885
Mineral raw products royalty	7,000,000
Forest products	4,895,800
Taxes on certain raw products used:	
Flax	242,500
Hemp	125,000
Jute	350,500
Silk	957,500
Mineral oils	627,998
Rubber (1912 figures)	656,200
Leather	2,223,378
Tanning material	319,323
Taxes on goods produced:	
Cement	1,900,000
Electrical exports	1,100,000
Motor-cars, parts, etc.	615,000
Petrol, machine oils, etc.	229,850
Sugar	3,000,000
Beer (at 1 mark per gallon)	76,120,030
Alcohol (at 5 marks per gallon)	21,143,970
Tax on labour employed in industry, etc.	14,353,000
Income-tax	200,000,000
Total	£752,508,215

From this total, to guard against any undue optimism, the very handsome deduction of £152,908,215 is made for decreased population owing to loss of territory, cost of collection, and so on, leaving a clear total of £600,000,000, as given above. It is recognised that no figures compiled at the present time are very reliable, but the federation believes that the paying power of the enemy countries will prove to be far greater than is anticipated, just as the paying power of all the belligerent countries has proved during the war to be far greater than could have been anticipated from any pre-war calculations.

It is, perhaps, Germany's misfortune that all her accomplices in her great venture are on the verge of bankruptcy. The federation points out that the financial position of the "ransacked empire" of Austria-Hungary was hopeless even when the war broke out, and, moreover, the bulk of the railways, of the population, and of the mineral and agricultural wealth of the empire is passing into new hands. Even such tangible assets as ships will largely be claimed by the new States. At the same time, it is felt that the new States arising out of the debris of Austria-Hungary should be prepared to bear their share of the cost of freeing them.

With regard to Bulgaria and Turkey, the federation's memorandum says:—"These two States were largely industrial, and whereas they are backward States, with nevertheless great potentialities, Bulgaria on the whole is fairly sound, and her administration has in the main been fairly honestly and well run; while Turkey is thoroughly unsound financially, largely because of a corrupt and incompetent Government. Both, however, possess great potential wealth, and the policy of the Allies should be to develop these with the avowed object of obtaining an increased revenue from which an annual instalment for the indemnity could be obtained. To do this the soundest policy appears to be that outlined below:

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN V. ENGLISH BANKS.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., recently, Lord Lochee, the Chairman, said:—"A year or two ago it was fashionable to shower praises upon the German banks. We were all called upon to stand and admire their size and driving power, their air of massive efficiency, the closeness of their alliance with industry, their successes in pushing German trade abroad. And we were all made familiar with the facile counterpart picture of British banks, as aloof and lumbering institutions by comparison with their bustling rivals of Berlin. There are just two comments I should like to make on that. In the first place the German bank was a clearing bank, an accepting house, an issuing house, a discount company, and a promoting syndicate rolled into one. But all these functions are performed in London by separate concerns and institutions, each specialising in its own peculiar sphere. To compare the German banks with the British joint stock banks is, therefore, to compare the whole of Germany's system with only a part of ours. Not only is our system better adapted to our more varied needs and our world-wide and far-spread responsibilities and interests, but it is a more scientific and more highly-developed system than the German. In the second place the German banker was almost as much a trader as he was a banker. He involved himself directly in the success or failure of the particular concerns that he undertook to finance. He became a partner in the business; he was represented on the board, he controlled, and often directed its management. A year or two before the war the three leading banking groups in Germany had their representatives on nearly 400 trading company directorates. But this way of doing things entailed enormous risks and liabilities; it led to the creation of a huge superstructure on a very shaky foundation; it meant trading on the narrowest of narrow margins; and it implicated industry and finance in national and international politics to such an extent that those may not be far wrong who believe that the war was partly determined upon to save a top-heavy edifice from crashing to the ground. I certainly do not see the least reason why British banks should be tempted by Germany's example to by her present fate to abandon their policy, more prudent, and in the long run far more effective, policy; neither do we see any reason why we should think the German banking system is better than ours. I do not agree with them. All the banks in this country have come through the ordeal of the last four and a half years unscathed; their credit undiminished, their assets liquid, and the public confidence in their management unimpaired. (Cheers.)"

1. Placing the Allies in charge of the revenues of these two States in the position of the administrator of a bankrupt firm.

2. Take over all loans, treasury bills, etc., due to Germany as part of Germany's investments abroad, the total to be deducted from the amount of indemnity Germany has to pay to the Allies. This step is essential if we are to rescue Bulgaria and Turkey from the grip of Germany.

3. Deal with the inflation of the currency in Turkey, and, if necessary, in Bulgaria.

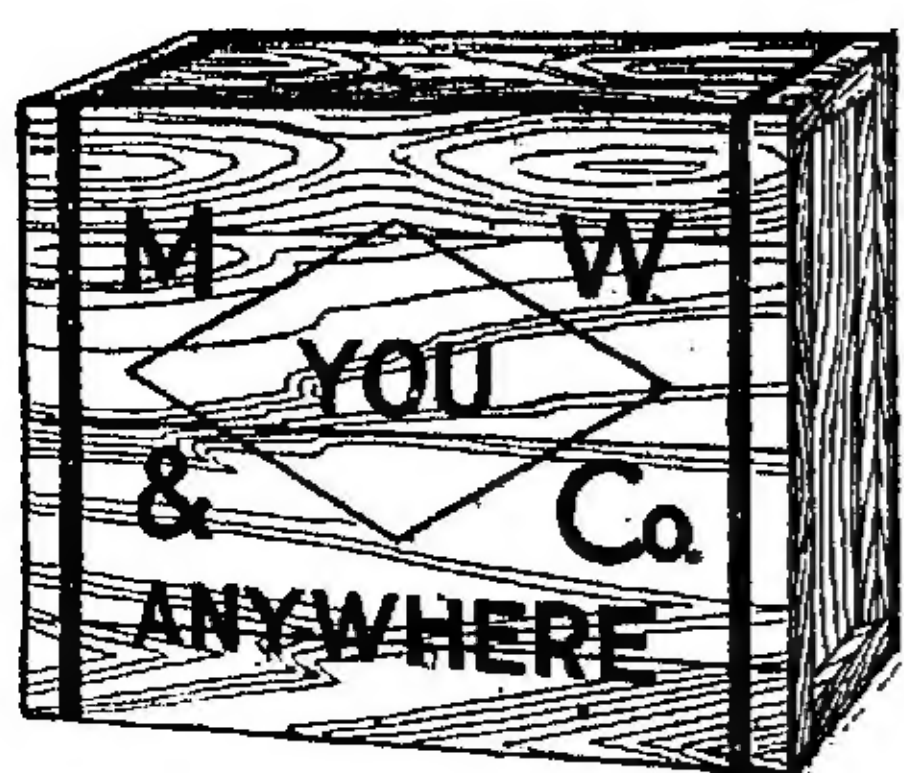
4. Claim that all present railways and all future concessions for methods of penetration with Turkey or Bulgaria should be reserved for the Allies, and similarly all mineral or land concessions also.

The fact must be emphasised that in Bulgaria, and even more in Asia Minor, there are numerous natural resources only awaiting development, the output from which, besides raising a revenue and benefiting the native population, would confer a great benefit also on the whole industrial world, which needs badly many of the raw products now lying almost untouched.

LIABILITIES OF NEW STATES.
In making its calculations, the federation has considered the position of territories which have been severed from the enemy countries since the outbreak of the war, and it suggests that for the purpose of the payment of war costs, enemy countries should be considered to consist of the whole territories comprised in the boundaries at the time at which they respectively entered the war, and that in the event of these territories passing into the possession of other States, whether Allied or newly created, a share of the war costs calculated on the basis of their pre-war contributions to the revenue of the enemy States should pass with them and should become liabilities of the new Governments responsible for the administration.

The federation recommends that an inter-Allied Commission should be instituted, charged with the duty of receiving any specific revenues allocated to the service of the War Cost Fund, and of distributing them *pro rata* to the Allied and associated Powers. They are further of opinion that it should be a matter for very careful consideration whether the Commission should not supervise and control the total revenue of the enemy countries.

"It appears to the federation that such a course would have much to recommend it. In the first place, absolute security would be provided against any attempt to conceal revenue and to build up a secret fund to be expended upon armaments with the object of a sudden or treacherous attack. One interesting suggestion made is that Germany might liquidate part of the debt by handing over works of art—not her national art treasures, but those she has acquired (not always by purchase) from all parts of the world, and to which she has no further moral claim than the fact of possession, such as the Bixtine Madonna, Dresden, and the Greek sculpture from Asia Minor, and elsewhere in the Berlin Museum."



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A proved Light Car for the Owner Driver—

Send your enquiry for early delivery of post-war model to—

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PROBLEMS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

[BY MR. E. J. DILLON.]

Conclusive testimony to the powerful stress of political tendency that takes its rise in the labour movement is borne by the high place allotted by the Conference to its first session to legislation on the subject of international labour, and the weight which the framers of the programme evidently attach to it. The object of the statutes which will be framed, and doubtless passed, is twofold—first, the maintenance during the transitional economic crisis with which the world is threatened of all those checks and restrictions on unfair competition, excessive hours of work, and employment of children, which were accepted by the various nations in normal times; and secondly, the conservation of the principle that labour shall in future secure for satisfactory economic conditions not merely national, but international sanction. This implicit admission that the realisation of a League of Nations is out of the question, and that the only way out of the present economic crisis is by a consideration of labour marks a considerable advance in the political conceptions of European statesmen, but whether the practical conclusions they will draw from it will be deemed adequate by the class most interested, which insists on uplifting its own voice and formulating its own postulates, is doubtful. What the step now taken really means is that the statesmen, having had contact with the masses and avowed to the trend of popular movements, are endeavouring to accomplish, by timely legislation, the partial reforms which a revolution would more thoroughly, yet wastefully, achieve by force.

Whether this instalment of a settlement which, to be adequate, ought to have a much broader basis, will take the wind out of the Labour party's sails and reconcile it to the new political order of things, which so far agrees with the old, it recognises the need for a perpetuation of military and naval forces for defence against aggression and for the occupation of enemy territory, it would be rash to affirm or deny. The Conference proposes to begin by obtaining the views of each Government as to the most suitable composition of the committee to which the study of problems capable of being dealt with by international legislation might fitly be confided. Among matters already deemed ripe for such treatment are determination of the hours of labour throughout the globe, and the conditions of work which shall be declared intolerable and treated as such. How many hours workmen may be allowed to toil without exposing their employers to penalties which will be deemed against employers will apparently be determined, not in the abstract, but concretely with the varying productive capacity of the workman, according to countries. Thus, the Russian labourer, it is estimated, takes ten hours to achieve a task which an American would accomplish in five or six. I am not revealing a diplomatic secret when I affirm that unmistakable tokens point to the unwillingness of certain States to accept regulations which would, in their opinion, handicap the productivity of their country. I am convinced that Germany will demur offhand to restrictions which would prolong indefinitely the transitional period during which the military occupation of her territory will be continued as an alternative to the full payment of indemnities, and will regard these restrictions as a pretext for putting pressure on the country. Respecting Japan's views I have no positive information, but I am disposed to believe that, having secured lucrative Far Eastern markets, and made costly arrangements for supplying them at prices advantageous to buyer and seller, she would require potent motives before acquiescing in a series of limitations established at the instance of her competitors, and perhaps without sufficient knowledge of her special requirements and peculiar difficulties. Moreover, the International Labour code worthy of the name, and capable of satisfying the European democracies, presupposes an international vigilance bureau, whose efforts would be bent towards the discovery of violations of the statutes, and whose intervention would be resented by the Governments of the peoples concerned.

A PRESSING NEED. These anticipatory criticisms, however, should not discourage praiseworthy endeavours, which to be successful need only to be thorough. The dangerous ferment now going forward in the Labour world throughout Europe is not likely to subside until a great change has taken place, not merely in the material conditions in which the individual now works, lives, and maintains his family, but in all the complex relations between him and his employer, between the centres of production and the means of transport to home and foreign markets, between the producer and consumer, between the labouring millions and the leisured thousands. Doubtless, the Conference feels called upon to make a beginning, and believes the remainder of the enterprise may safely be left to some permanent international board whose function will be gradually, as each problem becomes ripe for action, to carry the reform further until a systematic and radical change of labour conditions has been effected. Whether this empiric mode of approaching the subject as a purely practical question, without reference to the broad principle of which it is but an isolated application, will commend itself to those who have pressed it upon the Government, is to me doubtful. Unquestionably the need of the present moment, in view of the impending economic crisis, is for Labour in the great lands, where it has ceased to be mere drudgery and won for itself certain rights and means of asserting them, now to safeguard them against foreign competition, rendered keen by bankruptcy and hardship.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE MASTER SPY OF GERMANY.

KUPFERLE, A FRIEND OF THE KAISER.

The prince of the German secret service was undoubtedly Captain von Kupferle, who hanged himself with a handkerchief at Brixton Prison while awaiting trial at the Old Bailey.

Kupferle, a fair complexioned, clean-shaven, young-looking man, was attached to German Main Headquarters during the battles of the Marne and the Aisne. He was a brilliant linguist, and had written extensively in Germany before the outbreak of war. He was also an intimate personal friend of the Kaiser and von Tirpitz, and it was expressly at the invitation of the arch-pirate that he undertook a mission of espionage to this country.

A TRIP TO AMERICA. Kupferle had set his heart on ascertaining news of the movements of the British Grand Fleet, and with this end in view he worked his passage via Holland to America, returning in a liner which gave him an opportunity of seeing the strength not only of the Atlantic but also the disposition of naval units off the Irish coast. From New York he journeyed to Liverpool, and thence to London.

Scotland-yard then took a hand in the game, and from that moment Kupferle was a marked man. A watchful eye kept him continually under observation until the moment came to arrest him. Kupferle was astounded when a quick-looking English detective took him into custody at an hotel near Victoria Station.

"I am no spy," he protested as he was conveyed to Scotland-yard. The Ad-Intelligence Department, however, had secured overwhelming evidence against him. Later he showed his hand, and made a complete confession. It transpired that he was the able lieutenant of Count von Bernsdorff, and documents discovered subsequently left no doubt as to the extent of his activities in Great Britain and Ireland. The spy lost his reason while at Brixton, and rather than face death in the Tower of London he destroyed himself.

SPECIAL CELLS. "The greatest care was also taken to see that the spies never, under any circumstances, talked or communicated in any other way with each other. They were accordingly placed in specially constructed cells, the furniture in which consisted of a mattress with no sheets, and only a few books to read.

"I was amazed to learn from time to time from a certain spy that he was as thoroughly acquainted with what was happening in the prison as I was myself. Furthermore, he could inform me most accurately as to the hour and place of execution of another condemned man. I was sorely puzzled to ascertain the leakage, and I increased the guard. The days passed, and I was still as baffled as ever. News continued to trickle through from one cell to another.

"One night my attention was arrested by a curious intermittent noise. I listened carefully. The noise instantly ceased. Then I entered a certain cell to find the spy apparently fast asleep. I left the cell and locked the door. I went away, and after some time it dawned on me that the only system by which the spies could communicate was by means of the Morse code. My deductions were correct, for a few days later I found one of the Kaiser's chosen agents tapping the hot-air pipe.

"The man who caused me all this annoyance was a distinguished German officer who had an energetic career in several theatres of war.

WHAT WE KNEW. He confessed that he had obtained most valuable information regarding British submarine bases and so on, and to convince me of his sources he volunteered a statement which would help our own Admiralty. I duly communicated his statement, and when I told him later that the British naval authorities knew as much as he did and a little more, he was much astonished. "Ah, then," he said, "you're not quite so bad as I thought."

There were few spies among the German waiters. In fact, I have never heard of a waiter who obtained any information for the German authorities. "The public have been sadly misinformed as to the usefulness of German waiters during the war. All the stories which have appeared with regard to waiters signalling from hotels on the coast are pure invention, just as the belief that Zeppelins and Gothas were guided by mysterious motor-cars was nothing more than a popular myth."

THEATRE ROYAL.

TUESDAY, April 15th,
THURSDAY, April 17th,
at 9.15 p.m.

THE WORLD FAMOUS

LEO
CHERNIAVSKY
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Three Great Soloists combining
a wonderful Trio.

New York Times: Their wonderful talent amounting to genius.

Reserved Seats ... \$3.
Unreserved Seats ... \$2 & \$1.

BOOK TO-DAY
at MOUTRIE & Co.

[808]

S.S. "CHI YUEN"
(LLOYD'S REGISTER NO. 829).

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the purchase of this vessel which has been damaged by fire, and is now lying at Hongkong.

Further particulars and copies of three independent Survey Reports on the ship can be inspected at the Office of Messrs. GILMAN & Co., Lloyd's Agents, Hongkong. The buyer will be required to pay 10% of the purchase money on acceptance of the tender, and the balance on delivery of the ship, which must be taken at Hongkong within fifteen days of the acceptance of such tender.

Harbour Dues and other charges incurred from the date of acceptance of the tender will be for account of the buyer. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

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[830]

HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY & PIGEON SHOW, 1919.

The above Show will be held on **SATURDAY** next, **APRIL 12TH**. All exhibits must be Benchd by 12 o'clock.

G. W. GEGG,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
Hongkong, April 7th, 1919.

SOMETHING NEW WISEMAN'S TEA.

Our own packing and blending from the choicest Ceylon and China Teas.

TRY IT
1lb. Tins 80 Cents.

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THERAPION No. 1
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No. 1: For Rheumatism, Gout, etc. No. 2: For Headache, Neuralgia, etc. Sold by Messrs. GILMAN & Co., Lloyd's Agents, Hongkong. Also by Messrs. GILMAN & Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Price 1/6 per bottle. Postage 1/6.

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THEATRE ROYAL
Under the distinguished Patronage of His
Excellency the Officer Administering the Government.

THE STUNTS
IN
The Three Act Comedy
"OUR BOYS"
ON
SATURDAY, 12th APRIL, 1919,
at 9.15 p.m.
Proceeds in Aid of Charities.
Booking at Montrie's: \$3, \$2, \$1.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY
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LANTERNS
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PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

JAPANESE RED LANTERNS.

	8 inches	11 inches
Per Case of 500	\$35.00	\$50.00
Per 100	7.50	11.00
Per dozen	1.00	1.25

CANDLES, to burn about five hours,
can be supplied at \$2.40 per 100.

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barley and wheat to powder form. Keeps indefinitely.

THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.



A refreshing and sustaining beverage, ready in an
instant by the addition of hot or cold water
only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

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TEA DANCES
TO-DAY
Wednesday, April 9th.
on
Friday, April 11th.
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Gravel, Pains in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, Acid
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WILL GERMANY JOIN THE LEAGUE?

HERR ERZBERGER'S IDEA OF
WORLD PEACE.

[BY C. A. MCCURDY, M.P.]

(Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry
of Food, and one of the founders of
the League of Nations Society.)

From the British point of view the
League of Nations that we are now build-
ing will be a consecration of the alliance
which has brought German militarism to
the ground; a permanent union of the
Great Powers who one by one found them-
selves forced into partnership for mutual
defence against a wanton war of aggres-
sion on the part of Germany and her
allies.

The weakness of the present League of
allies was the fact that it was not in exist-
ence when Germany and Austria resolved
to make war; the problem for the future
is to ensure that any similar attempt to
disturb the world's peace by a wanton act
of war should be immediately confronted
by the organised and equipped resources
of all the peace-loving nations of the
world.

THE ONE ESSENTIAL.

For that purpose it is desirable, but
certainly not essential, that in the future
League of Nations Germany should find
a place.

What is essential is that its members
should constitute a good working majority
of the Great Powers, strong enough effec-
tively to overawe or suppress any would-
be world conquerors of the future.

An alliance between the British Em-
pire and the United States of America
might of itself form a very effective
league for that purpose.

Herr Erzberger regards the coming
League of Nations from quite a different
point of view. He admits that the viola-
tion of Belgium was a wrongful act,
otherwise he discloses no sense of wrong-
doing on the part of Germany for her part
in the world war. On the contrary, he
represents the war as having arisen out
of a *bona-fide* dispute between Austria
and Serbia, ignoring altogether the secret
council of July 25th, when that dispute
was arranged for and the time-table of
aggression was prepared. That aggres-
sive war is an intolerable crime against
humanity and that Germany is now in
the dock to answer for that crime has not
yet occurred to Herr Erzberger.

His scheme for a League of Nations is
summed up in six points:—
1.—Compulsory arbitration.
2.—Disarmament.
3.—Freedom of the seas.
4.—The open door.
5.—The universal opening up of Africa.
6.—The permanent neutrality of small
States.

All disputes must be settled by arbitra-
tion; disarmament is to be universal.
The British Navy must disappear from
the seas, and whether the League is suc-
cessful in preventing future wars or not,
England must no longer be permitted to
hold in her hands all the important
straits and sea routes. The freedom of
the seas will not be established to the
satisfaction of Herr Erzberger—
“so long as a single armed ship sails
the ocean.”

Germany must sacri-
fice her submarines for the sake of a
lasting peace; England must sacrifice
her Navy.

GIBRALTAR.

The retention of the control of the
Straits of Gibraltar or the Suez Canal by
England, he says, can have no justifi-
cation of any kind save the sovereign
will of England.

The preference given by British colonies
to British goods is contrary to what Herr
Erzberger regards as the true spirit of a
League of Peace, which must ensure
to Germany equality of privilege in all
matters of international commerce.

As regards the German colonies, Herr
Erzberger claims that the German
nation “has a cultural right and a
moral obligation to engage in colonial
activities. The insistence upon
colonial possessions is therefore, a
question of national honour and of her
equality of rights as a civilised nation,
as compared with the other nations of
Europe.”

On all these points there is obviously a
wide difference of opinion between Herr
Erzberger and ourselves. We desire to
organise the forces of righteousness to the
extent necessary to keep down perma-
nent disturbers of the peace.

Herr Erzberger desires to start by dis-
arming the guardians of the peace. We
shall not sacrifice the British Navy or
the British trade routes. We shall not
restore the native races of Africa to the
blessings of German Kultur.

Herr Erzberger tells us that “without
freedom of the seas, the open door,
equal commercial facilities, and a proper
share for Germany in the opening
up of Africa, Germany will not join
a League of Nations.”
In that case the League will have to do
without her.

GERMAN ELECTION RESULTS

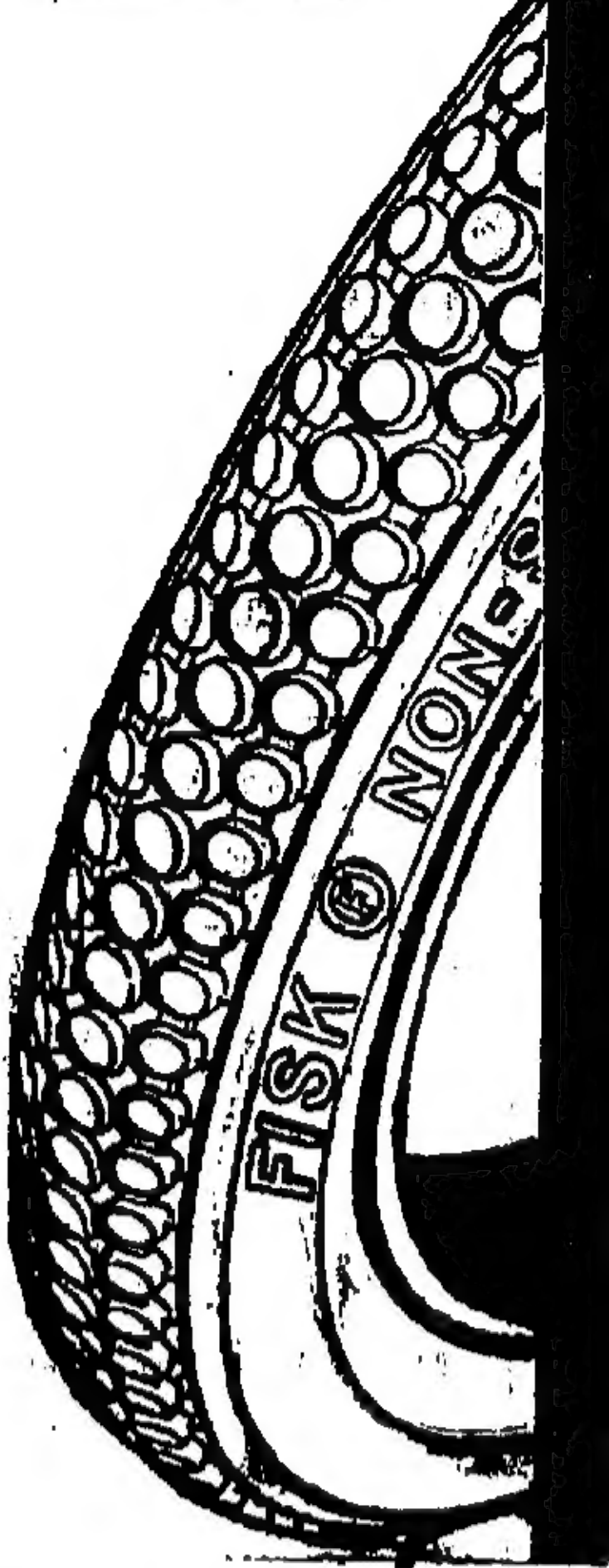
BOURGEOIS MAJORITY.

The final results of the German elec-
tions are given below. Owing to the fact
that in Alsace-Lorraine (twelve seats) no
voting took place, the provinces having
reverted to France, the Assembly is re-
duced to 421 seats, instead of the 433
originally intended. They are distrib-
uted as follows:—

National People's Party (Con- servative)	34
Christian People's Party (Centre)	88
German People's Party	23
German Democratic Party	77
Majority Socialists	164
Independent Socialists	24
Guelphs	24
Peasants' and Workers' League	1
Bavarian Peasants' League	4
Wuerttemberg Bourgeois Party	2
	421

It will be seen that the Socialist and
Bourgeois groups are divided as under:—
Socialists 188
Bourgeois Parties 233
Thus, even if the Majority and Inde-
pendent Socialists agree to sink their
differences and combine, they are in a
minority of 45 in the whole Assembly.

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WITH
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SERVICE



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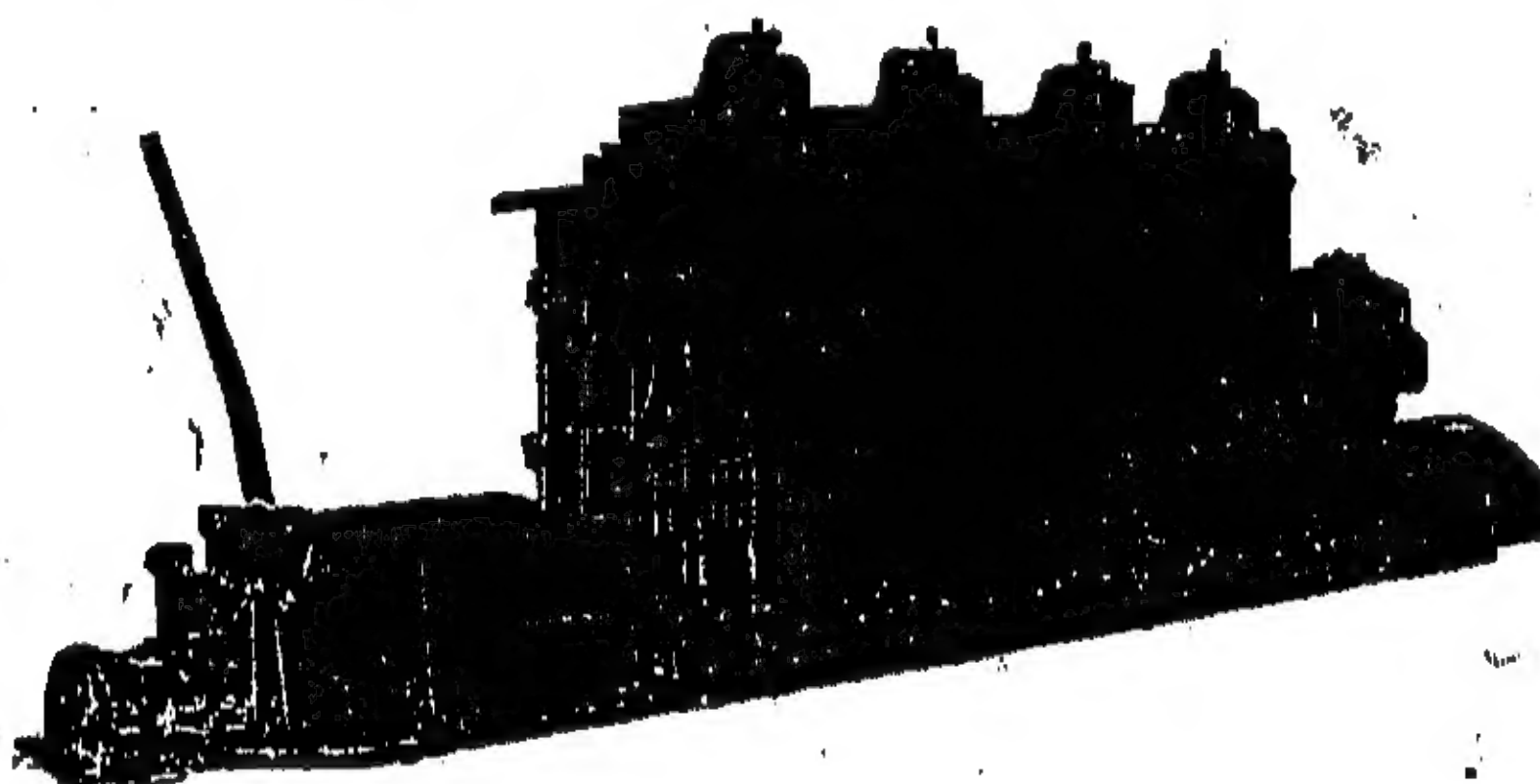
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AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

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CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer

"PAK LING"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will
be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kow-
loon, where it will lie at Consignee's
risk. The Cargo will be ready for
delivery from Godown on and after
April 9th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless
notice has been given prior to steamer's
arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m.
and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the steamer's Godown,
and all Goods, remaining undelivered
after April 16th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must
be presented to the undersigned on or
before April 29th, or they will not be
recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents,

Hongkong, April 8th, 1919.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PEWANG AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"SUISANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Con-
signees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that
all Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or from the
wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by April 11th, at Noon
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined. Claims against the steamer must
be presented within 10 days of arrival, other-
wise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, April 4th, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"INNAMINCKA"

Arrived Hongkong on April 4th, 1919,

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as the Goods
are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including
date of arrival will be subject to rent.

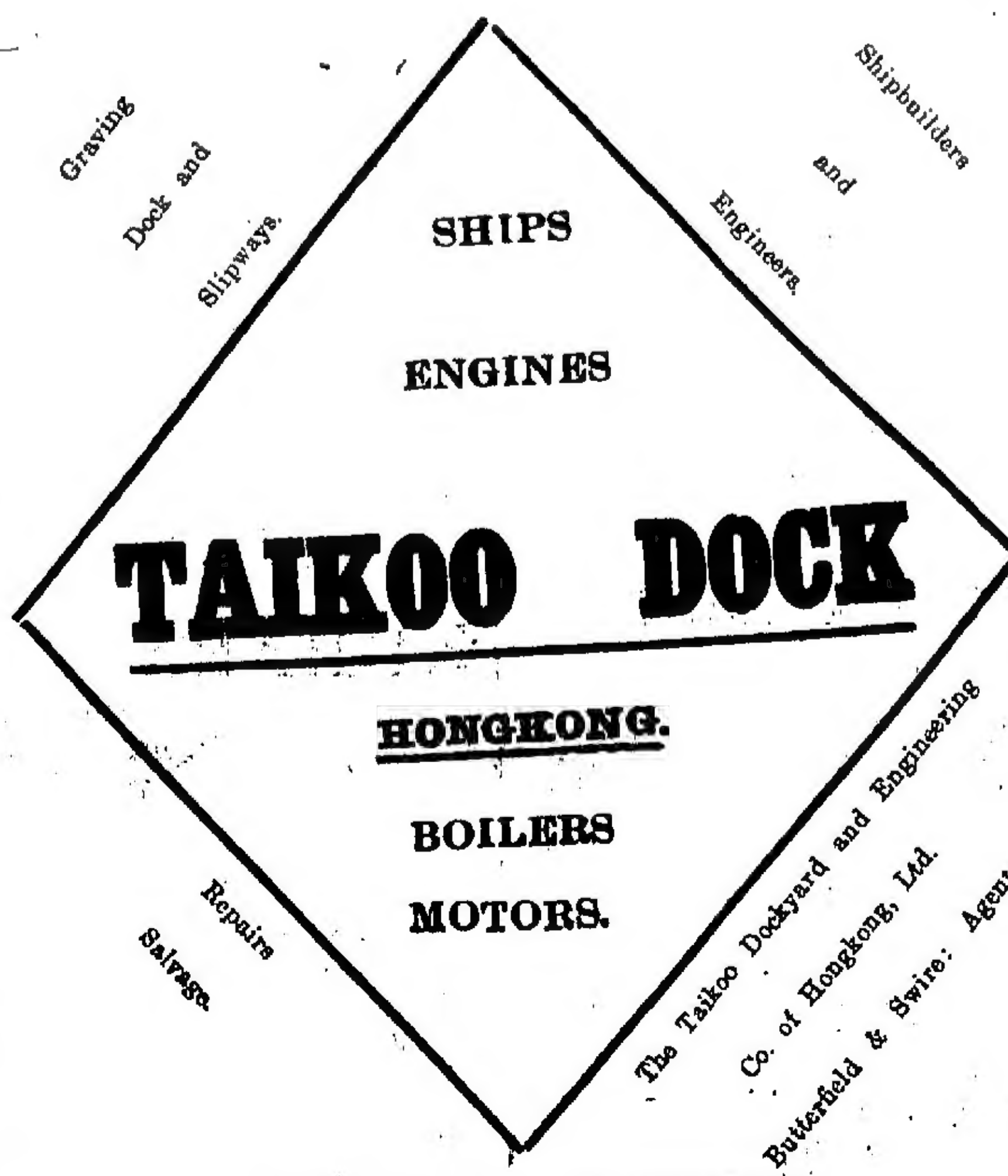
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Go-
downs for examination by the Consignees, and
the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD
and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's arrival here,
after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,

P. & O.—B. I. & "ARCAN" Cms.

Hongkong, April 4th, 1919.



Telephone 212. Cable—"TAIKOODOCK."

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

April 7th.
Ariake Maru, Japanese str., 1,747 tons, Capt. Sasakuni, from Karatsu, which port she left on March 31st, with a cargo of coal. O.S.K.
Pok Wong, Chinese str., 86 tons, Capt. Tsang Shu, from Samshui, which port she left on April 5th. Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Wing Hui Li, Chinese str., 395 tons, Capt. Bowden, from Kwong Chow Wan, which port she left on April 6th, with a general cargo. Snowman & Co.
 April 8th.
Chinhuu, British str., 1,350 tons, Capt. J. Speed, from Bangkok, with a cargo of rice. Butterfield & Swire.
Daitoku Maru, Japanese str., 564 tons, Capt. Miyakashi, from Haiphong, which port she left on April 5th, with a general cargo, including coal. O.S.K.
Haitan, British str., 1,175 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Swatow, which port she left on April 7th, with a general cargo. Douglas S.S. Co.
Manila Maru, Japanese str., 6,029 tons, Capt. Kabayashi, from Manila, which port she left on April 6th, with a general cargo. O.S.K.
Naimu, Chinese str., 516 tons, Capt. A. Kalmi, from Canton, which port she left on April 7th. No cargo.
Kwang Hing.
Paoing, British str., 1,204 tons, Capt. P. R. Purslow, from Canton, which port she left on April 7th. Butterfield & Swire.
Sakai Maru, Japanese str., 576 tons, Capt. Sato, from Wuhu, which port she left on April 3rd, with a cargo of rice. Osawa.
Sakawa Maru, Japanese str., 671 tons, Capt. Kumanai, from Canton, with a general cargo. Sato.
Sosky Maru, Japanese str., 1,003 tons, Capt. Inoue, from Canton, with a general cargo. O.S.K.
Sukirajima Maru, Japanese str., 860 tons, Capt. Akinaga, from Canton. M.B.K.
Tademachi, British str., 1,340 tons, Capt. Fraser, from Saigon, which port she left on April 3rd, with a general cargo, including rice. Wo Fat Shing.
Wing Hang, Chinese str., 246 tons, Capt. Olves, from Kwong Chow Wan and Macao, with a general cargo. Fat Hong & Co.
Wing Sang, British str., 1,119 tons, Capt. Christie, from Canton, with a general cargo. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

Telegraphic advice has been received that the T.K.K. *Nippon Maru* arrived at Yokohama on April 7th and will sail for San Francisco on April 29th. The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Yokohama for Vancouver on April 5th and is due at Vancouver on or about April 16th. The R.M.S. *Key West* leaves Shanghai on April 6th and is due at Hongkong on or about the April 13th. The *Tijpanas*, which arrived in Hongkong on Friday, reported one death on the voyage from Batavia. The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s *Eclipse*, which sailed from Manila on the 6th inst., is expected to arrive at this port this morning.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS	JAVA		JAVA	30th Apr.
TJLIWONG	JAVA	24th Apr.	JAPAN	29th Apr.

* Wireless Telegraphy.
 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

YOKO Building, 1st Floor. JAVIA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
 Telephone No. 1074.

J A V A - P A C I F I C L I N E

OF THE

J A V A - C H I N A - J A P A N L I J N .

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the—

JAVIA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

General Managers,
Yokohama Building.

Telephone No. 1074

CLEARANCES.

April 5th.
Alvarado, for Cuba.
Chenan, for Tsingtau.
Daitoku Maru, for Canton.
Haitan, for Fookow.
Haiman, for Bangkok.
Kaio Maru, for Keelung.
Kasuga Maru, for Takao.
Kwei Chow, for Tientsin.
Pheunpenh, for Saigon.
Sosky Maru, for Canton.
Tai Shing, for Manila.
Wa Sun, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Yang Tse Kiang, for Tourane.
 April 6th.
Fajo Maru, for Canton.
Tainzema, for Pakhoi.
 April 7th.
Admiral Sims, for Singapore.
Atsuta Maru, for Honkoku Bay.
Chuen On, for Haiphong.
Denawongee, for Bangkok.
Drifter, for Bangkok.
Elymmer, for London.
Hop Sang, for Canton.
Hsin Tai, for Canton.
Huei Chow, for Canton.
Kum Sang, for Calcutt.
Kwang Lee, for Shanghai.
Liang Chow, for Vancouver.
Monteagle, for Manila.
Ho Kwong, for Shamsui.
Shun Sheng, for Macao.
Starrapal, for Kobe.
Sui Yang, for Canton.
Tamsui, for Canton.
Toyo Maru I., for Naha.
Wei Shun, for Shanghai.
 April 8th.
Antiochus, for Liverpool.
Ariake Maru, for Saigon.
Banai Maru, for Wuhu.
Ching Chow, for Wuhu.
Haiping, for Amoy.
Haiyang, for Singapore.
Manapouri, for Whampoa.
Nam Wo, for Shanghai.
Nissin Maru, for Keelung.
Persia Maru, for San Francisco.
Sakai Maru III., for Canton.
Sakurajima Maru, for Amoy.
Shanai, for Manila.
Sin Kwang, for Shanghai.
Sorachi Maru, for Hilo.
Tikijap, for Batavia.
Wing Hang, for Macao.
Wing Sang, for Shanghai.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 8th, at 12.12.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased moderately at Waiwai, and slightly at Shanghai; it has decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere; and is probably highest over Japan.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 4.52 inches, against an average of 7.73 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. and N.E. or variable winds, moderate; fair, fog or mist.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
5th Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

TO
 STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE ETC.

SAILINGS FOR
 Marseilles and London
 VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

SS.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NELLOBE"	27th April	2nd June	10th June

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

"DUNERA"	12th April	Due Bombay about	1st May
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FOR SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
 MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
 23, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS

BETWEEN

CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN AND SEATTLE.

S.S. "SENATOR"

sails for Seattle—April 20th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

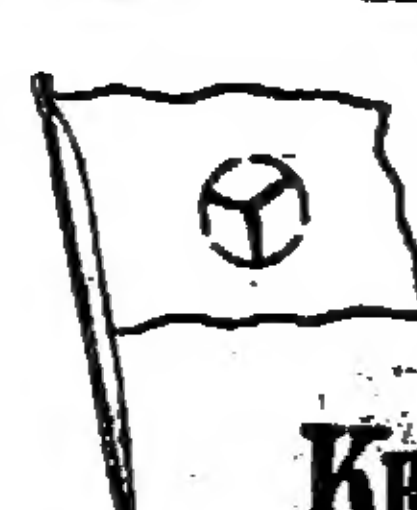
THE ADMIRAL LINE.

JOHN J. GOEMAN, General Agent.

Telephone 2688 & 2998.

Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS.

Y. K. K.



YAMASHITA
 KISEN KAISHA
 (THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1...
 NANYO MARU No. 2...
 NANYO MARU No. 3...
 SODEGAURA MARU...
 KYODO MARU No. 12...
 TAMON MARU No. 1...
 ASOSAN MARU...
 CHEIAN MARU...
 REGULAR SERVICE FOR
 FREIGHT BETWEEN
 HONGKONG, BANGKOK
 AND OR
 SINGAPORE.

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—

M. KOBAYASHI,

Agent,

TEL. 140 and 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.
112

KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKYO, OSAKA, KOBAYASHI, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, CANAL, MANILA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, ZAVAO, BANGKOK, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

OHU KYOKU TRADING
 M. HASHIMOTO,
 General Agents.

Telephone No. 112

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe and Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	1st May	19th May
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	14th May	4th June
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	28th May	18th June
"MONTEAGLE"	10th June	4th July
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	24th June	14th July
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	9th July	20th July
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	24th July	11th August
"MONTEAGLE"	16th August	8th September
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	21st August	8th September

"FARES-HONGKONG TO EUROPE"

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... Gold \$491.00
 "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" "MONTEAGLE" ... Gold \$436.00
 Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and rates of insurance, also illustrations of ships and descriptions of the service, apply to—
 J. D. SUTHERLAND,
 General Agent, Passenger Dept.
 HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for NEW YORK about end of April.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
 Agents.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	SWATOW	9th Apr. 11 a.m.
SANDAKAN	SANDAKAN	10th Apr. 11 a.m.
KOBE	KOBE	11th Apr. 11 a.m.
MANILA	MANILA	12th Apr. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	13th Apr. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	14th Apr. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	15th Apr. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	16th Apr. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	17th Apr. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	18th Apr. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	19th Apr. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	20th Apr. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	21st Apr. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	22nd Apr. 11 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datan.

CUENTIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and Description signed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to
 Telephone No. 215. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 General Managers.

THE ROYAL R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND

INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at their Rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "WALL MAPS" and "TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing full particulars of the world's ports and routes, and full particulars of the world's ports and routes, and full particulars of the world's ports and routes.

HONGKONG Hotel Buildings, corner of Pender Street and Des Vaux Road, HONGKONG.

Old Office—LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.4.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON and ANTWERP ... "CITY OF BRISTOL" April 16th.

LONDON and ANTWERP ... "CITY OF COLOMBO" May 10th.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

85 to 88, & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	On	At
SHANGHAI	"FENGTIEN"	On 9th Apr.	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KAIKONG"	On 9th Apr.	4 P.M.
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & T'SIN	"HUIKOW"	On 10th Apr.	Noon
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 10th Apr.	2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SAIHING"	On 10th Apr.	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 13th Apr.	D'light
SHANGHAI and BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 14th Apr.	10 A.M.
SWATOW and Northern China Ports	"TEAN"	On 15th Apr.	Noon
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 17th Apr.	Noon

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone 38.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"SAITAN" ... [Capt. A. H. Stewart] ... THURSDAY, 10th Apr. at 1 P.M.

"HAIKONG" ... [Capt. J. W. Evans] ... FRIDAY, 18th Apr. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Apr. 23rd, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... May 31st, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... June 18th, 1919.

For New York via the Panama Canal.

S.S. "EOLIPSE" ... April 14th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chater Road.

Telephone 141

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NELLORE	27th April.	2nd June.	10th June.

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about	Due at BOMBAY about
DUNERA	12th April	1st May

SAILINGS ALSO TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about
------	----------------------

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

25, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 tons	Sat. 28th Apr. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMUKARA MARU 12,410 tons	Sat. 19th Apr. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	MIYOMARU 12,320 tons	Sat. 19th Apr. at Noon.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	ATSTUA MARU 15,980 tons	Sat. 3rd May at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE and SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU 9,800 tons	Wed. 23rd Apr. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TENSHIN MARU	Sat. 12th Apr. at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	TOYO MARU	Middle of April.
	SHIMBU MARU	Tues. 16th Apr. at 11 A.M.
	BANGKOK MARU	End on April.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, TOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1. SUWA MARU ... Mon. 8th May, at 11 A.M.

2. Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

YASUDA, Agents.

Telephone 208 and 209

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	9th April, at 10 A.M.
KOREA MARU	20,000	25th April, From YOKOHAMA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April, From YOKOHAMA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May, From YOKOHAMA.
TENYO MARU	22,000	5th May.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	21st May.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARICA.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHIYO MARU	14,000	May 2nd.
KIYO MARU	17,000	July 15th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd.

and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Telephone 274 and 275.

King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000 tons	On or about 10th April.
	"NERA" 10,000 tons	do. 20th April.
	"SPHINX" 20,000 tons	do. 20th May.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEBON" 20,000 tons	On or about 9th April.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET.

Acting Agent.

Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.	"VANCOUVER MARU" ... Saturday, 26th April.
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.	"MITSUKI MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.
MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.	
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.	"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Sunday, 13th April.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.	"MITSUKI MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.
SAIGON	"ARIAKE MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th April.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.	
"KOSHO MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th April.	

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Thursday, 10th April.

"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"TAIKOKU MARU" ... Friday, 11th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.

"KENKON MARU" ... Saturday, 13th April.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

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